INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1055.

VOL. XVI NO. 288— BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 26 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929.			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£183	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 Nov
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov.	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 "
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda, ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
26th Nov	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th "	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porobunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
5th "	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

INSURANCE

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory & Coy.,
The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle

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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 6.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SCIENCE GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to work as SCIENCE TEACHER and BOARDING SUPERINTENDENT. Apply stating qualifications and pay required to SECRETARY, Sixth Standard Class, Sinor, Via Miyagam.

A R1292

WANTED—An EDUCATIONALIST MASTER of English and Sanskrit of exemplary character, national views and simple living; Jain preferable, as a Principal. Apply GOVERNOR Shri Atmanand Jain Gurukul, Punjab, Gujranwala.

A R1293

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY Energetic LIFE INSURANCE SALESMEN for City and Moffusil. Very Liberal Terms. Apply Box No. 2207 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1291.

POST—ADVISOR TO CONTROLLER OF PALACES. Salary upto Rs. 15,00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretaory to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar.

A 31333

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted with out interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHALDAS DAMODAR GOVINDJI and DAMODAR GOVINDJI MADHAVJI, the trustees of the estate of Haridas Jadhavji deceased have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (cess redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadestral Survey No. 867 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Nos. 1284 1285 and 1286 and Street Nos. 183-185 187 and 1 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 236, New Nos. 1773 and A|1773, Old Survey No. 32 and New Survey Nos. 1|1680 and 2|1680 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Runchordas Harjivan, on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by the vroperty of Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, on or towards the North by the property of Jahubai, widow of Jamnadas Devidas and on or towards the South by the New Hanuman Lane and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1928.

THAKURDAS AND CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.

31410.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, COPPER, WHITE METAL, IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED WAGON BODIES, BOILER SHELLS AND GLASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which, with the exception of Glass scrap, can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf, at Sewri Bunder; the Glass scrap can be seen at the Transportation depots at Byculla, Jhansi and Bhusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

15th November, 1928

31368

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Established over ONE HUNDRED years ago,

have pleasure in announcing the appointment of

Messrs. JAMNADAS BAMBOAT & COY.,
110, Cowasji Patel Street, Bombay,
as Chief Agents for the
GREATER BRITAIN INSURANCE CORPN., LTD.

The goodwill of the direct Fire business of which has been acquired by and transferred to the

"NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE"

Whose total funds exceed

£ 35,000,000

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

KHWAJA SAHEB FAIR AT AJMER.

CONCESSION FARES for all classes from any station on the line to Ajmer provided the distance travelled is not less than 100 miles.

I and II Class 1-1|3 fares for the return journey.

III and Inter Class 1-1|2 fares for the return journey.

available from 10th December 1928.

Special trains will be arranged from the 10th to the 14th December, provided a minimum of 400 III class passengers or their equivalent in all classes offer. Application should be made to the Station Master concerned or to the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate Street,

Bombay, 23rd November, 1928.

31411

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1929, of (a) Food, (b) Clothing to the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, will be received by the Managing Committee upto 12 noon of TUESDAY, the 11th December, 1928, at the office of the Institution at Matunga.

The Managing Committee reserve to themselves the right of accepting any or the lowest tender without assigning any reason.

Printed copies of tender forms can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per set of either (a) or (b) at the Institution between 3 and 4 p.m. daily, where also necessary information can be obtained and samples of articles required can be seen.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON FITTINGS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Carriage and Wagon fittings". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

15th November, 1928.

31367

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST

TEMPORARY RECEIPT OF THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 10616 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 341185 to 341189 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Paramanand Dossa has been LOST or MISLEAD. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the said Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Font, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated the 24th day of November, 1928

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,

Attorneys for Mr. Shantilal Parmanand the Administrator of the Estate of the said Parmanand Dossa deceased.

31407

WANTED.

FOR a long established Indian Life Office in Bombay, a very able, experienced and energetic SECRETARY. Must be capable of taking complete charge of office and organizing agencies. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply up to 7th December with testimonials and particulars as to experience, age and nationality to Box No. 2206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

31382

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Accountant. Those who have at least passed their Matriculation Examination or School-leaving and are strong in Arithmetic need only apply stating cast, age, terms of payment, etc., with testimonials as regards previous experience of the line before 3rd December, 1928.

Apply Box No. 2205. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
Date: 19-11-1928.

31383

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and of the RATLAM BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 23rd day of November, 1928, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell by the Ahmedabad Victoria Iron Works Company Limited (having their registered office at Doodhesar Road, Ahmedabad) creditors of the said Company AND that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on 18th December, 1928; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company who desires to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition would be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Messrs. KAMDAR & CO.
Attorneys for the Petitioners,

80-82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
31408

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKKER PURSHOTTAM VISHRAM, of Bombay, Cutchi Lohana Merchant, residing at Daryasthan Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DAHIBAI, widow of the said Thakkar Purshottam Vishram, of Bombay, Cutchi Lohana, residing at Daryasthan Street, aforesaid. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of November, 1928.
Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31406

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOVEABLE CONTENTS OF LITHO PRESS KNOWN AS SHREE KARUNESH LITHO PRESS.

By order of Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., and on account and risk of the Estate of the Deceased P. R. Kharkare Mortgagor to the Bank, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, 26th November, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Girgaum, Tribhovan Road, behind the Bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, where the said press is situated the moveable contents of the Press consisting of Litho Printing Machineries of J. Red Cliff & Sons, viz. Quart double Royal and Dami Litho Printing Machineries, Litho Hand Press, quart double foolscape press, 2 electric motors with shafting pulleys, cutting machines punching stitching, perforating, copper plating machineries, varnishing machines, Litho Stones with and without designs, sundry printing materials, stationery and furnitures. All the said articles are open to inspection on the premises.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
THE MAYFAIR FOUR
Including
REGINAL SELLECK
MADGE GREGORY
EDNA LESLIE
BARRI STORRI
Four Brilliant Artists in an Extensive Repertoire of their latest Musical Successes.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.,
After 3 p.m. at the Theatre.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
GRETA NISSEN, ERNEST TORRENCE, WALLACE BEERY, WILLIAM COLLIER JR., TYRONE POWER & KATHLYN WILLIAMS,
IN
THE PARAMOUNT JEWEL
"THE WANDERER"
The most spectacular motion picture since "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS", dazzling in splendour of scenes, and heart-appealing in story.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
TOLSTOY'S Dramatic Love Story
RESURRECTION
Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
AND
DOLORES DEL RIO
Story of a love like fire and ice rising to unbelievable dramatic heights.

THE GLOBE
(SANDHURST ROAD)
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday, at 3-30 p. m.
A DRAMA FROM CIRCUS LIFE!!
"The Last Gala Performance in the Circus Wolfson"
A drama filled with events of a thrilling character, each feasible in every respect.
Also 2 reels Uproarious Comedy.
Next Saturday!
"THE KING OF THE TURF"

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS
Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds.
Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, per carat
For Full Particulars Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co.
3, General Muthiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

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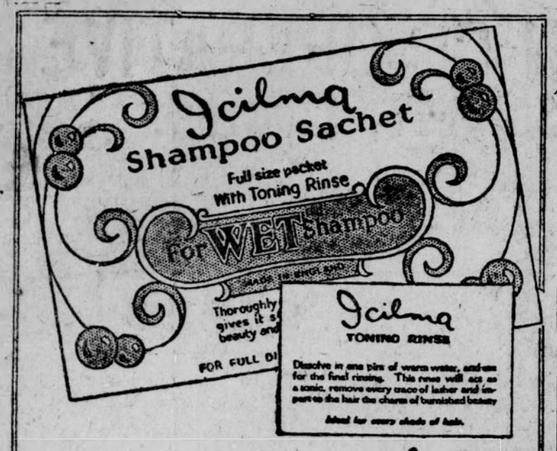

Icilma
Shampoo Sachet
Full size packet
With Toning Rinse
For WET Shampoo
Icilma
TONING RINSE
Dissolve in one pint of warm water, and use for the final rinsing. This rinse will act as a tonic, remove every trace of lather and impart to the hair the charm of burnished beauty
Ideal for every shade of hair.

New toning rinse with every packet!

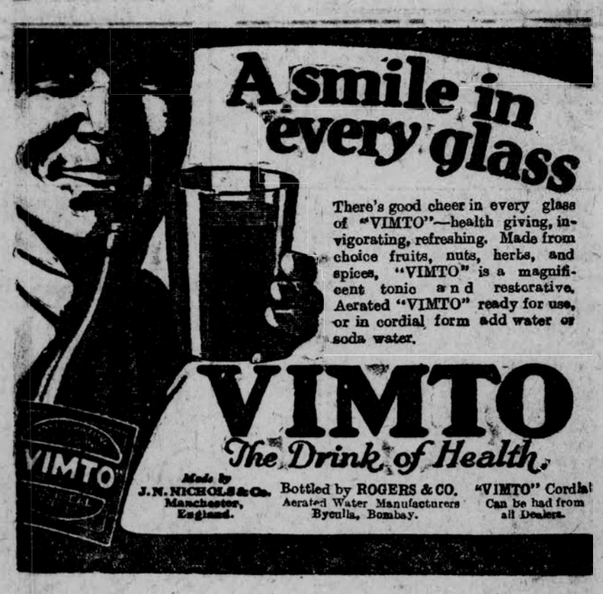
Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma

WET SHAMPOOS

For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.



A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO

The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England. Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay. "VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (*English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.*)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 24.
December	20.45
January	20.36
March	20.38
May	20.32
July	20.10
Middling Spot	20.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 24.
January	19.75
March	19.86
Midlling Spot	19.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 24. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,500

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45
Scinde, Fine	7.70
Scinde, Superfine	7.95
Bengal, Good	7.20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45
Bengal, Fine	7.70
Oomra, Good	7.80
Oomra, Fully Good	8.10
Oomra, Fine	8.40
Broach, Fully Good	8.90
Broach, Fine	9.15
Broach, Superfine	9.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
November	18.00
December	18.22
January	18.32
February	18.32
March	18.51
April	18.53
May	18.67
June	19.67
July	18.87
August	18.87
September	18.87
October	18.92
November	18.92
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 24. Opening	Closing.
November		10.48
December		10.48
January	10.45	10.49
February		10.49
March	10.47	10.50
April		10.50
May	10.49	10.51
June		10.47
July	10.46	10.48
August		10.40
September		10.32
October	10.22	10.25
November		10.21
Middling Spot		10.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Nov. 24.
Silver—Market is quietly steady.	
Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Nov. 24.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Nov. 24.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/ 4p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Nov. 24.
T T Berlin on London	20.34-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	30.10
T T Milan on London	92.58
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.11
T T London on Prague	163.68

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Nov. 24.
Demand Bills	484.62

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Nov. 24.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta	
Nov/Dec. per cwt	12/7-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/7-3/2
C. F. Bombay.	
Nov/Dec. per cwt.	12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Nov/Dec. per cwt	12/9-1/2

LONDON RUBBER

	London, Nov. 25.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Spot	

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)
Bombay, Nov. 23.

Receipts for week ending	22nd Nov. 1928 Bales	1927 Bales
Bengals	4033	13830
Oomras	46678	41981
Dholleras	633	284
Broach	.....	.....
Southerns	1588	12
Persians	42	86
Americans	257	.....
Egyptians	95	4
E. Africans	95	321
Other Sorts	.....	.....
Total	53421	59518

Exports for week ending 22nd Nov.	Bales.
United Kingdom	.....
Continent	18260
China	4100
Japan	11967
Coast Ports	400
Total	34727
Afloat in Harbour:	
Europe	1770
China, Japan and Coast Ports	10118
Total	11888

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.	
1928	186700
1927	193034
1926	113040
1925	271595
1924	135734

Exports from 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov.	1928	1927
United Kingdom	5722	8054
Continent	150775	81282
China	46392	3600
Japan	205587	64391
Coast Ports	4801	4748
U. S. A.	1080	.....
Total	414357	162075

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov. 1928.	*29435
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov. 1928	60948
Same period last year	225142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 22nd Nov. 1928	676246
Same period last year	243029

*Adjusted.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

American Cotton Imports.	Bales.
Purchases of American Cotton for India, 1st Sept. 1928 to 31st August 1929	3,600
American Cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. to 22nd Nov. 1928	810
American Cotton at sea for India	700

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Nov. 24.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Dec./Jan.	£8/13/9
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec.	£17/17/6
Shipment quoted Nov/Dec.	£19/10/0

LINSEED.

	London, Nov. 24.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec.	£19/7/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.—	
Shipment Hull sellrs Nov/Dec.	£16/5/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec.	£19/7/6

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Nov. 24.
Linsdee Oil, Naked, London cwt.—	
Delivery Buyers December	29/5-1/4
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt —	
Delivery Buyers Jan/Apl.	29/

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Nov. 24.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes.	
Shipemnt sellers December	43/9
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.	
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec.	43/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.	
Shipment Buyers Nov/Dec.	47/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.	
No offerings.	

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Excellent prospects to Agents

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S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

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that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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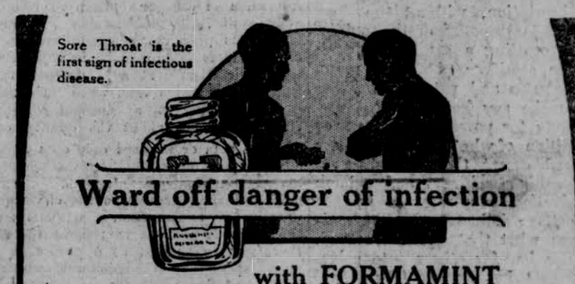

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At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

VALUE OF KHADI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his enthusiasm to discredit Khadi movement, Babu Anil Baran has made great many confusions and has painted a gloomy picture of Khadi, leaving the bright side untouched. Hence his hasty and wrong conclusions.

To begin with, he does only with spinning and does not at all take into consideration, the equally important and more remunerative thing, the weaving including bleaching. This is not correct. Even arguing from his own point of view, the average income of eight annas a month, and we must understand that this is clearly an additional income, for spinning or weaving is not at all meant to displace any profitable or equally paying work, is not an inconsiderable trifling sum, but a considerable and even substantial addition for it is no less than an average monthly addition of (15) fifteen per cent., as the average monthly income per head in India is only about three rupees. And it does not require a theorist or economist but any lay man will admit that a fifteen per cent. addition to a person's income is not nothing but something considerable.

His complaint that Khadi is kept at a high price and the patriotic and charitable feelings of the people are exploited for Khadi, and the Congress is spending its best part of constructive energy on Khadi is all flimsy and pointless.

After many years of labour and an investment of several crores, the Indian mills can supply only a third of the total consumption of cloth. This is not all. The mill industry is not only not flourishing and prosperous, but not even stable and some mill-owners even complain that they are working at a loss. And a thoughtful consideration of this will leave us no room for any serious complaint, about the slow progress of Khadi and the money invested on it. By this I do not mean, that the progress is, all that one desires, or quite satisfactory. The Khaddar industry is still in its infancy. Without the aid of generous public subscription, without the co-operation and sympathy of the public, by way of creating a great demand, without the sacrifices of good many young, energetic and patriotic workers it cannot make any headway.

His remedy for poverty is more or less a repetition of what Khadarites have put forward except the suggestion of introducing big machinery and large scale production supplemented by a suitable cottage industry. He conveniently leaves what that suitable cottage industry can be, for others to solve, for he cannot but do so. Does Anil Babu think that he can reach the seven lakhs of villages of India by introducing big machinery into this country or does he seriously believe that we can throw off this foreign yoke, without the support and sanction of the villagers? —

Again he has thoroughly misunderstood the idea of working at leisure period. Khadarites are no less human if not more human, towards the poor agriculturists. They do not ask or expect anyone to spin or weave who has put eight or ten hours labour in the fields. They take as leisure period, those three full months at least, in each year, when they carry no agricultural operation or any other work, but simply idle away their time in misery and starvation. Is it inhuman or sin to ask an idle man, who starves for want of work, to earn something by a particular work?

The nine-tenth of the Indian population who are mainly agriculturists, who have no work for at least full three months in each year, by working at a moderate rate of eight hours a day, can surely earn a living as well as produce enough cloth to clothe the whole of India.

I doubt the correctness of the statement that there are some young patriotic people prepared to do village reconstruction work but they turn away from it because of Khadi as they have no faith in Khadi but in industrialism. Does Khadi really stand in the way of village reconstruction work such as, the removal of untouchability, anti-drink propaganda, social reform child welfare, education, cattle breeding, etc.

So, I would beg of Khadi critics, instead of indulging freely in vain criticism to put forth some concrete suggestion to displace Khadi.—Yours, etc.,

S. SHANKER.

Matheran, 9-11-28.

BOMBAY'S MILK PROBLEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—The milk problem has, in spite of the control exercised by the Municipal Authorities thereon, been so difficult to tackle that it has baffled all attempts of its solution. It is being looked into by Sanitary & Municipal Health authorities without achieving any definite success. There has always been an incessant demand and almost a cry for pure and unadulterated supply of milk on the part of both the Municipal authorities and the customers alike. The Municipal administration demands that the supply of a commodity like milk should be pure and unadulterated, with a view to ensuring safety to human life and health, without caring to enquire as to what its cost would be in rupees, annas and pies. But the customers demand not only pure and unadulterated supply, but also wish to have the same at a cheap, if not at a cheaper rate.

Those who have had some experience of the milk trade in Bombay and have something to do with it know if it is not possible to fulfil the desire of the customers in respect of the latter. They know that the cost of production of milk is not such as to enable dealers to sell it for a less price than they do. Keen competition amongst dealers no doubt has tended to lower the prices but at the cost of genuineness of the stuff. But underselling cannot keep them for a long time head and shoulders above loss and ultimately to succumb to the inevitable with the result that they shut up their shop sooner or later. Nowadays milkshops are seen every three or four yards in a street or on a road.

Those dealers who desire to avoid calamity and disasters to their existence as milk vendors are driven by the consideration of cheaper prices to resort to questionable, undesirable and unscrupulous practices of adulteration and other devices so as to be in a position to sell their stuff at a cheaper price. Generally it seems that when a customer gets his supply at a cheaper price, he rarely complains about the quality of the stuff he gets or perhaps extols its worth as a very genuine stuff. This tendency on his part tends to encourage a section of milk vendors to resort to the objectionable practice of adulteration without let or hindrance or perhaps to remove the cream therefrom to be sold at a profitable price and dispose of the remnant, which is only a semblance of milk, at a lower price.

There is also something to be said in fairness to the customers. Guileless as they are, they are prepared to pay even an enhanced price for the milk, provided they get pure and genuine stuff. And that is a legitimate demand and no one would quarrel with them. It so happens that a servant of a dairy concern, who distributes milk at the residence of a customer, defies the attempts of a proprietor of a dairy concern to ensure pure supply by some ingenuous contrivance, manages to mix water in the stock entrusted to him for distribution, though the pots in which it is taken are carefully locked. The result is that the customer finds that he gets inferior stuff at a high price. When he sees such a state of affairs he prefers any stuff at a cheaper rate.

A customer, no doubt, seems inclined to get his article at a lower price. But he must bear in mind the present state of economic life which has become highly expensive. The cost of production of milk has certainly become highly prohibitive and is an impediment in the way of the stuff being sold at a cheaper cost. The question of rents of stables for keeping milch buffaloes, fodder, grain, grass etc., servants' wages and other items of establishment is of no mean consideration. There are other factors which play a considerable part in determining the cost of production; and they are the question of the emergence of animal epidemics and consequent mortality among the animals with the incidental losses entailed thereon and also the drying up of buffaloes which yield no output at all. All these factors do not seem to have been perceived much less realized, by the consuming public, except those who are engaged in and concerned with the milk trade. These factors ought to be taken into consideration in determining the price, low or high, of milk, which while supplying pure, unadulterated and health sustaining stuff should leave a working margin of profit, but not profiteering, to the producer. From even a superficial observation of the milk trade for the last 7 years at close quarters, the writer has come to the conclusion that this trade should be undertaken by corporate bodies like associations rather than by individuals who are responsible to no body. It has been in the hands mostly of illiterate, unclean and unscrupulous persons belonging to a particular community, who feel no qualms of conscience to dispose of adulterated stuff at competitive rates and thereby practically kill the trade. It should therefore, be released from their hands and taken over and controlled by associations suggested just now.

There is another aspect to the question of cheaper cost. The milk distributed in the city is mostly produced in the town. This location of stables in the city is responsible for the high cost of production. But if the stables are located in the suburbs that may bring down the prices as the rents of stables are comparatively low there. But then in that case the distribution will be made very late in the morning, whereas the consumer want it earlier in the morning. For this purpose steps should be taken to ensure speedy transport at concession rates. This the authorities should arrange with the Railway or Transport authorities. If this is done, I am confident the milk problem will be solved to a certain extent.—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—As the triennial elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation are coming close nigh intending candidates are busy canvassing votes for long before now. It is time, therefore, that the sitting members should submit a record of their stewardship before their constituencies are they aspire to enlist the sympathies and win the franchise of their constituencies. Along with the sitting members there are sure to be new candidates coming into the field to contest the elections. In their case there is no question of their past work in the Corporation. But the voters must know what qualifications they possess before they would extend them their sympathy and support. These qualifications must be gleaned and judged not from their academical careers but from the solid public services they may have rendered. The voters would, therefore, do well to scrutinise the records of public service to the credit of those candidates who seek their suffrage and then, having been satisfied, promise them their support and votes. They must see that no false promises are given which are not meant to be fulfilled, as is very often the sad experience of the general voting public. Candidates are awake of the existence of the voters at the time of elections but forget them soon after they are elected. They never think of the promises made by them and thus betray the popular cause. It is necessary to warn the voters to be on their guard and not waste their precious votes.

In the Bombay Corporation we find there are some members who are members of the Indian Legislative Assembly or the local Legislative Council. The work in the Corporation suffers by their absence when the Assembly or the Council is in session. It is not fair that the work in the Corporation, for which they are returned, should be allowed to suffer by their absence. In order to avoid this contingency, members of the Legislative bodies should not contest elections and the voters should not help to return M.L.A.'s or M.L. C's to the Corporation. This may give a chance to other energetic public workers to come the fore and take the places left vacant by the M.L.A's and M.L.C's. Why should the same persons figure everywhere and monopolise or usurp places which can be utilized for public weal by equally patriotic and energetic workers. It hoped that M.L.A's and M. L. C's will think over this question and stand aside to make room for others to serve the City. This is just the time for them to declare their intentions when now brisk canvassing for the ensuing election is going on in right earnest by the intending candidates and their respective supporters.—Yours etc.

A VOTER.

SOLICITORS EXAMINATION AND NEW REGULATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the indulgence of your crowded columns to ventilate the grievances of the articled clerks, who have been victmised by the new arbitrary regulations recently imposed on them?

Sir, formerly two examinations were held in a year according to rules which were in force and also when they changed in 1927 when groups were formed.

But, now suddenly the authorities make so drastic a change by announcing on the 2nd inst., that only one examination will be held and the rules will come into force from December 1928, thus victmising the articled clerks who appeared in last examination according to old rules in one of the groups. The new Rule ought to have been announced before the time of the examination.

Sir, in The Advocate Examination, I understand that two trials were given before yearly examination came into force so also in the High Court Pleaders Examination four trials were given. It is therefore obvious, that for justice and equity, fair chance ought to have been given to us, before the new regulations should come into force.

The Old regulations only came into force from September 1927, and I wonder, why the authorities deem it necessary to alter so arbitrarily and so suddenly.

In the University Law examinations they hold examinations twice a year, and I see no reason why same practice should not be followed in the High Court. In England, too, I understand, they hold four examinations in a year in law and allow students to appear even in one subject only.

Sir, you will now understand how the new rules are unjust and arbitrary thus victmising students. I am sure the authorities will reconsider this and allow two trials as of old or to suffer new regulations to come into force from December 1929-30.—Yours, etc.,

"A VICTIM."

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Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
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out of a Life Fund of Rs. 69,47,874 testifies conclusively to the efficiency of Management, the soundness and stability of the Funds, the unimpeachable security offered to Policyholders. It shows that, in the Hindusthan Co-operative, maximum protection can be had at minimum cost.

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BONUS for the Quinquennium

Rs. 100 for every Rs. 1,000 Endowment Policy.

Rs. 75 for every Rs. 1,000 Whole Life Policy.

The following are extracts from the Actuary's Report:—

"The Ordinary Assurance Fund has progressed in a remarkable manner. The number of policies has increased since 1922 by 73 per cent. while the sums Assured have risen by no less than 107 per cent.

"Progress such as this can justly be described as a matter of congratulation to all concerned.

"It is my hope that during the present Quinquennium still further progress will be made and that at an early date, I shall have the pleasure of seeing the Society take its place in the very front rank of Indian Life Assurance Institutions."

Note that the Society's Endowment Bonus in higher than the Whole Life. Endowment Assurance Policies preponderate largely over Whole Life Policies. By the Society's system, therefore, unlike what usually obtains, the large majority of its policyholders gain the larger bonus! Mark its significance, and avail yourself of its benefits.

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For thereby you benefit yourself, your Dependents and your Country.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Ladies' concert at H. K. Gokhale Hall, Shanker Wadi, Charni Road, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Opening of Extensions of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospial by the Governor and the opening of Seth Devidas Prabhudas Kothari and Bai Hemkorebai Maternity Ward by Lady Wilson, New Charni Road, 4-45 p.m.
Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.
Mill-owners' dinner to Governor, Willingdon Sports Club.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

Farewell Dinner to the Governor by the Princes and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Sheriff's Farewell Garden Party to His Excellency the Governor, Willingdon Sports Club, Hornby Vellard, 5-30 p.m.
Billiards, Radio Club, 9-45, p.m. Claude Falkiner, playing.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

Billiards, Commercial Gymkhana, 9-45 p.m., Claude Falkiner, playing.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

Grand Farewell Scout Rally, Esplanade Maidan, near Scout Hut, 8-15 a.m., H. E. the Governor, the Provincial Chief Scout receiving the Salute.
Dr. Deshmukh's Party to Governor at Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Bombay Races: First Day of Spring Meeting: His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, attending.
The Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 207, Hornby Road, Fort, 4 p.m.
Willingdon Sports Club Party to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 27th November, 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers will be held under the auspices of the above Union at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.).

GENERAL MOTORS, LTD.

The general Motors India Limited will hold a Private Reception on December 4, when those invited will have an opportunity of inspecting and watching the Assembly Plant in operation.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.

The Silver Jubilee celebration of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal commences to-morrow (Tuesday), when there will be a concert tt the Excelsior Theatre, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Sir C. V. Mehta will preside.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of All-Parties' Conference (1928) Report can be had at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, at Re.-1-8-0 each, Postage and V. P. Charges being extra.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-morrow, at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

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THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms (Fort), to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Helpless Beggars' Committee have received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson out of the money which was placed at His Excellency's disposal by Sir Victor Sassoon.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Nariman Purse Fund, will be held at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at the office Mr. F. J. Ginwala, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, when the Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Applicants are informed that the last date for submitting applications to the Hon. Secretaries for the three Aga Mowla Scholarships of Rs. 50 each to any students reading in any of the local schools is 30th instant.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture will be delivered in the Hall of Davar's College on "Some Aspects and Reservation of India's Coastal Trade" by Mr. S. N. Haji, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Purushothamadas Thakurdas will preside.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The 43rd Anniversary Celebration of the Fergusson College, Poona, will be performed to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m., when H. H. Shrimant Sir Chintaman Rao Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Sangli will deliver the Anniversary Address.

SURGICAL ASPECTS OF AMOEBIASIS.

Dr. G. S. Kelkar, M.S., will deliver Lecture III of his course of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship Lectures on the Surgical Aspects of Amoebiasts at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, Byculla, to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. The Lecture is open to the public and will be presided over by Dr. Y. G. Nadgir.

SHRI RAO BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA.

After the Dewali vacation the above School at Vile Parle re-opens on Wednesday, (the 28th inst.), when in celebration of the 89th anniversary of the School Saraswati Pujah will be held in the new premises at Vile Parla (near the station) at 8-15 a.m. All students past and present are corditlly invited to attend the function.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union that was announced to be held to-day (Monday), re: "Discussion on some cases of Haemoglobinuric Feber in Bombay," is postponed "sine die," and a special general meeting will be held on Friday, (the 30th instant), at the Union Rooms, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), to place on record the profound sense of the great loss, the country has sustained by the untimely and lamentable death of the great patriot Lala Lajpat Rai and to sympathise with his family in their sad bereavement.

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS' MEETING.

A huge meeting of the railway workers was held on Wednesday, 21st instant, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. The president opening the proceedings told the men how the G. I. P. Union was developing its activities and described the condition of the men and gave the report of the last meeting with the Agent and advised the men to become strong by joining the Union.

A meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. was held which deeply resented the action of the Agent in turning down the workers' legitimate demands which have been forwarded to him and demanded from him the revision of his decision at an early date.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala appeals to G. I. P Railwaymen:—

Comrades—You are aware that the Agent has completely dis appointed the representatives of the above Union that conferred with him on various points pertaining to your welfare.

Remember, a Railwaymen's Central Conference is to be held shortly to plan and devise efficient means for immediate direct action, place and time for which will be notified later on. Let us now know from all the centres and divisions and stations that not one G. I. P. Railway worker is out of our Union.

"RENT STRIKE" IN BOMBAY

AS COUNTERBLAST TO RACK-RENTERS' GREED

TENANTS ALARMED AT LAPSING OF RENT ACT

A mass meeting of the residents of Parel and Lalbag was held on Sunday afternoon, in an open maidan at Lalbag, to express public opinion in regard to the lapsing of the Bombay Rent Act. Mr. R. S. Asavale M. L. C., was in the chair and the meeting was addressed by Mr. S. K. Patil, Journalist, Mr. B. L. Dabholkar, pleader Mr. R. V. Varadkar and others The following resolution was unanimousyl carried.

"This meeting, of the tenants-public of the city of Bombay held at Lalbag, views with extreme dismay and unrest the premature lapse of the Bombay Rent Act which for the last ten years protected the citizens and safeguarded their interests against unwarranted and ruthless exploitation at the hands of the Landlords.

"This meeting further looks with grave apprehension at the inconvenience and hardships resulting in definite public discontent by the annuling of the said Rent Act, and earnestly appeals to H. E. the Governor to be so graciously pleased as to immediately take the matter in his own hands for the continuation or extension as the case may be of the said protective measure if necessary, by exercising the special powers vested in His Excellency and thus earn the ever-lasting gratitude of the suffering public of Bombay."

In his opening speech Mr. Asavale advocated a "Rent Strike" in case the landlords resorted to extreme measures entailing hardships of the tenants. Mr. Patil urged the masses to be so self-reliant as to be in a position to demand and get minimum comforts of life from the capitalist class. Mr. Dabholkar suggested legislation on a permanent basis. With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

LALAJI'S SAD DEATH

MEETINGS OF REGRET AND CONDOLENCE

Further messages of meetings held in all parts of India, expressing regret at the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai, and passing resolutions of condolence have been received. Among the names of the towns in which such meetings were held are the following:—

Dhantari (By the Young Men's Association).
Kapadvanj (meeting presided over by Mr. K. V. Desai).
Arvi.
Bombay. (By Sri Guru Singh Sabha).

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Music and Art Association of India wires from Daryabad:—

"The sixth All-India Music Conference is meeting at Alwar from December 8 to 16. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar will open the Conference and has donated Rs. 11,000. A great gathering is expected. All lovers of music and musicians are cordially invited.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1. March, On the Quarter Deck, Alford; 2. Selection, Haddon Hall, Sullivan; 3. Descriptive, On a Sunday Morn, Home; 4. Three Irish Pictures, Ansell; 5. Selection, The Desert Song, Romberg; 6. Serenade, Schubert; 7. Scena, Babylonian Nights, Zamenick; 8. Selection, A Runaway Girl, Caryllmonekton; 9. Finale, My Mammy, Donaldson.

BARODA STATE

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

SUCCESS OF PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 23.

Now that His Highness is shortly arriving in Baroda from his usual tour on the Continent in the hot weather, several administrative changes are taking place. During His Highness' absence, the Executive had been enlarged consisting of the Heir-Apparant, Prince Pratapsinhrao and Prince Dhairyashilrao Goekwar as members in addition to the Dewan and three Naeb Dewans. In addition to these, Sir Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, once the Member o the Coucil of State for India has been appointed on Rs. 2,500 from the 1st of October 1928, presumably with a view to examine and overhaul the financial machinery of the State. He is ancial machinery of the State. He hae submitted his own scheme which is under consideration of experts. He is aged about 70 years and is now in England. One Mr. Atkien has been appointed to work as Legal Remembrancer on Rs. 1,200 and Prof. Williams is coming for the English chair in the College. Prof. Widgery who was once in the Baroda Service, is coming back again for putting the Baroda University Scheme into execution.

Mr. Stanley P. Rice, I.C.S. (Retired), has now been appointed Chief Secretary to Government in place of Rao Bahadur Ambegaokar, who takes his place. Mr. Shitole, the Suba of Naosari, died only a few days back of heart failure, while on a holiday trip to Bardi and as a result, there will be some transfers among the Subas. Mr. Damajirao Gaekwad is likely to be Chief Assistant to the Ministers. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, the Pragati Adhikari, who had gone on leave to Europe for a change, having returned to duty, Mr. S. M. Pagar has been appointed to succeed Mr. Jethabhai N. Patel, Assistant Accountant-General, who goes on long leave. Mr. Ambegaoker, the Kahngi Accountant is also going on long leave.

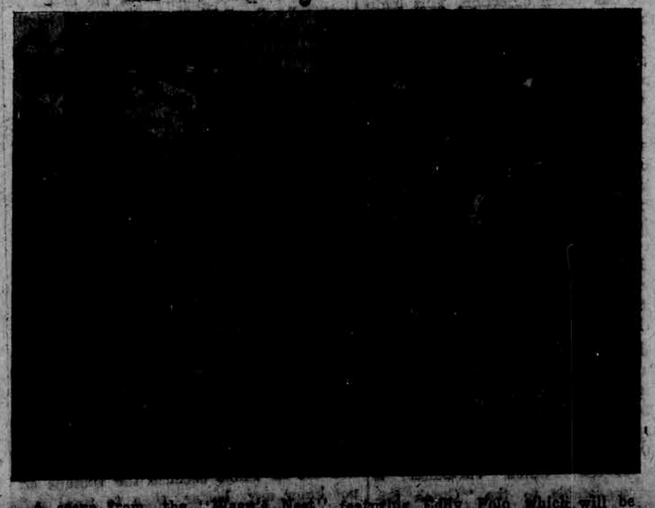
PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Baroda Court in the Presidency Agricultural Show has been marked out as excellent of the lot. It has been a miniature exhibition consisting of seven sections, viz., Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest-products, Sanitation, Co-operation, Library and Home-industries' sections. Those who visited it,—even H. E. the Governor,—spoke very highly of its arrangement and the erection of the Pandal. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, the Chairman of the Agricultural Show Committee, was congratulated by the members of the Baroda Executive Council who came to attend the opening ceremony.

The success of the Presidency Agricultural Show has been marred to an extent for want of better organisation. Confusion reigned supreme and one knew not what to see and where to see things. Guides were not posted where they ought to have been. Again there were no demonstrators in the several sections and the crowd of ignorant villagers peeped into each pandal passed its way, not knowing what it contained and thus much that was of educative value was lost to them. In exhibitions such as these, there should be plenty of demonstrators and relieving hands. It was no fault of the demonstrators because it was impossible for them to stand the strain of the rush from 8 a.m. in the morning to 6 p.m. in the evening. Then again the exhibits were not of the superior type and the demonstration work of the ordinary type. I heard some villagers say that the quality of sowing was much inferior to that they found in their own villages. The Health Court though, no doubt, attractive was deserted by the villagers because there was none to explain to them what they saw there, except that some curiosity attracted there their notice. The Amusement Court has been situated in a big compound in which is erected the Governor's Log Hut. The items of amusements are mainly meant for the villagers because to the dwellers in the City it is almost a dry thing.

A BLESSING TO AGRICULTURISTS.

For dealers in various kinds of machinery, the Show has been a very good place for advertisement and their exhibits attracted prominent notice of the crowd, because of the noise the machines created. In a poor country like India, where every farmer tills his own piece of land of a few bighas in extent, the use of machinery is neither possible nor practicable. Farming on a large scale is, no doubt, profitable but in a purely agricultural country such as ours, where there is no industry to fall back upon for those who are thrown out from agriculture, it is hardly practicable. It is a good thing for the United States of America to develop farming on a large scale because there are industries on a formidable scale and everyone finds a source of income from profession other than agriculture. Then again the Canal Section was a nice one, but it hardly attracted any notice. The Crop Section was not so very good and the rain spoiled the whole thing. On the morning of the 18th there was a sort of a hail-storm and the exhibits were spoiled and they had to be removed and replaced anew. In other respects the Show has been a great success and proved a blessing to the agriculturists of Gujarat. It has been very extensive and spread over an area of about 3 to 4 miles in cn circumference. The Health Court and the Co-operation Court, instead of being thrown in the background, should have been prominently situated. Mr. Bhailal Patel, Joint Secretary of the Show, was seen everywhere trying to put right things but the area, vast as it was, was beyond his supervision and control. It is a pity he should not have been allowed the use of his car on the Show grounds, so as to enable him to keep a strict watch over the workers.



A scene from the "Wasp's Nest" featuring Eddy Polo which will be shown shortly at the [illegible]

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday November 28 at 7 p. m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, and on subsequent days till the work on Agenda is finished.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A social has been arranged to meet Mr. S. N. Haji, B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., on Monday, 26th instant, at 7 p.m. All Commerce Graduates are cordially invited to attend the function.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1928.

A correspondent writes about the experience of a well-known Bombay educationist, a European, who was much amused at the "Mayo mentality" of a certain species of American tourists to India. The American in question asked in his Yankee tongue to passers-by, what was what in this city. He looked at the Municipal Buildings, and asked "what is that"? "Malum nai" was the reply, the person tackled by the American not knowing English. He went about in Bombay, and always happened to ask information of persons who could only reply "Malum nai." And the American considers Indians to be "imbeciles."

* * *

Who are the imbeciles, the travellers who insist on talking in a tongue which is not understood by the people addressed or the people themselves?

* * *

"Have vision, dream dreams and look into the future with an imagination which sees a great generation rising to serve the country and fellow-citizens with untiring zeal."

* * *

Hear hear and loud applause. You see this is H. E. Lady Goschen's valuable advice to Madras women reformers.

* * *

Carried away by the enthusiasm with which she was imagining the vision of a glorious rising generation she naturally dreamt of the future without realising the present.

* * *

And, to confess the truth, the present has no poetic attraction either. This generation, instead of "rising to serve the country and fellow-citizens," seems, "with untiring zeal", bent on creating political mischiefs and inconveniencing fellow-citizens.

* * *

This is too prosaic and too premature to be anything but unpatriotic if not actually seditious. Hence the advice to dream the future rather than act in the present.

* * *

Lady readers will do well, to turn into their beds again after reading this and dream—oh the splendid vision of the future! Once more hear hear and loud snores—I beg your pardon, I mean loud applause.

* * *

Apropos of Mr. Kelkar's claim that after the war, the smallest nations were given freedom without any enquiry as to treir fitness or otherwise, the "Times of India" had a very opportune correction in make.

* * *

As thus, "That may be so, but Mr. Kelkar spoke of nations, and India with her many races, creeds and castes can scarcely be called a nation in the generally accepted sense of the word."

* * *

The correction is opportune because, as a result of your study of the minority problem, there is the obvious risk of your thinking that Poland, Czecko-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, Roumania, composed as they are of different races, are not "nations in the generally accepted sense of the Word."

* * *

Office Boy:—"Your wife telephoned she'd like to see you about five, Sir."

Bon:—"Did she say whether it was about five dollars or five o'clock?"

TRUTH AND THE TIMES OF INDIA

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to publish the following few lines in your esteemed and widely-read paper?

The "Times of India" has the hardihood to state, in its leader on Lala Lajpat Rai, that his deportation in 1907 by Government had the support of the late Mr. Gokhale and that Mr. Gokhale declared that Lord Morley and Lord Minto had saved India from drifting into chos. Now, the expression, "saving India from drifting into chaos" is to be found in Mr. Gokhale's Budget speech for the year 1909, in the Supreme Legislative Council. Any man in his senses who cares to read that speech will find that Mr. Gokhale declared therein that Lord Morley and Lord Minto had saved India from drifting into chaos *by granting the reforms associated with the names of their Lordships and not by deporting Lala Lajpat Rai.* Nay, more. In the very next sentence Mr. Gokhale said "However strong a Government may be, repression never can put down the aspirations of a people and never will "(Vide Gokhale's speeches, page 216, 2nd Edition, published by G. A. Natesan & Co.). Far from supporting Lalaji's deportation, Mr. Gokhale condemned it outright in his speech on the Seditious Meetings Bill. He said that the deportation of "a man like Lala Lajpat Rai, loved by thousands, not in his own province only, a man of high character and elevated feeling, a keen religious and social reformer and a political worker.....stunned the country," that, "the whole country was convulsed while the Punjab itself was paralysed", and that "It will be long before the memory of the suffering of these men is wiped from the public mind. (Pages 357 and 358).

These quotations prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, tha the late Mr. Gokhale firmly held that Government had erred miserably in deporting Lalaji *and made the situation worse thereby,* instead of saving India from drifting into chaos. The "Times of India" has done a great injustice to the memory of two eminent Indian patriots by its sickening half-truths.

My object in writing this letter is not to induce the "Times of India" to pursure and love truth; (I might as well try to move the Himalayas!!) but merely to caution the unwary public against accepting the Bold statements of that paper on trust. More often than not, the "Times of India" and Truth stand as the poles apart.—Yours, etc.,

B. D. BELVI, B.A., LL.B.

Nov. 21.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1928.

ONE-SIDED ENQUIRY.

The question of Law and Order came up for some detailed discussion before the Simon Conference on Friday, but the general impression that the proceedings leave on one is that both the Commission and the official witneses conspired to make out that any change in the present administration of the subject was fraught with almost insoluble difficulties. Sir John Simon began with stating the two main suggestions in the field, one that Law and Order should be transferred to responsible Ministers and the other that it should be centralised. A thorough enquiry into the subject would have elicited the comparative merits and demerits of these suggestions on the one hand, and the present position on the other. And if it was found that either of the two suggestions had a balance of advantage over the present policy, the enquiry should have turned on the methods of removing the difficulties, if any, attending any change. But Mr. Haig's pointblank confession that "he was really not acquainted with the administration of provincial subjects", made such a comparative study impossible. The enquiry, therefore, tended to be one-sided and negative, calculated only to exaggerate the difficulties of any change in the present position.

A redeeming feature of Mr. Haig's evidence was that he knocked on the head the suggestion of centralisation. He said: "India is a vast country and any scheme contemplating that the Central Government should direct and administer the forces of Law and Order would be impossible." Several of the Commissioners, however, seemed to be fond of the suggestion. Sir John, for instance, showed how it could be made fairly workable by the Central Government laying down the broad lines of policy and the Provincial Governments carrying out that policy. He even suggested to the witness the vicious argument that since India is a country in which the Army is [illegible] serve which, in any extreme case, may be useful for the purpose of restoring order," the same Government might as well direct both the Army and the Police. In other words, he would aggravate the present evil of requisitioning the Army for maintaining internal order, an evil solely due to the incompetence of the Police. Col. Lane-Fox then suggested that the Governor might "exercise these powers subject to the direction and advice of the Central Government." Even Major Atlee suggested that the Government of India might have their own police force in addition to the provincial forces. It is significant that the Commissioners did not make any such suggestions about making the transference of Law and Order a workable scheme. Mr. Haig, fairly perceiving the drift of these suggestions, agreed that, whatever might be the form of Provincial Government, the Central Government should have effective powers of control in matters of Law and Order.

When it was pointed out to Mr. Haig that his insistence on Central Government's control "shut out any idea of Law and Order being in charge of Miniters," and when he was asked if Provincial autonomy without Law and Order in it would satisfy public opinion, he curtly replied that "he could not answer for public opinion" but that transference was bound to cause friction. Sir John then half-heartedly asked if "it was possible to provide for the constitutional change to minimise the risk of things working badly." Mr. Haig only replied "It might be" but did not care to say how and no member of the Conference made any suggestion of his own or elicited any from the witness. The Commission seems more intent on accumulating evidence against reform than on eliciting and weighing the pros and cons of reform. Sir John talks of the possible risks in transference of Law and Order but has little thought of the certain dangers of [illegible] will be will divide to [illegible]

mind of coordinating the administration of Law and Order by Ministers and the authority of the Central Government in grave emergencies is due to his tacit assumption that even when autonomy is given to the provinces the Central Government will be irresponsible to the Central Legislature. Friction in the circumstances is quite likely, but the only effective way to remove it is to make both the Provincial and Central Governments responsible to the people.

EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

A preposterous claim is set up by some Anglo-Indians and Europeans that their education should be made a Central subject and as such free from the control of Indian Ministers. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary of the Government of India thoroughly exposed the unreasonableness of this claim in his evidence before the Simon Commission. The grounds on which the claim is advanced are usually stated to be that centralisation would conduce to greater uniformity and efficiency and that it would remove the question from the arena of racial and political controversies in the provinces. But Mr. Bajpai did well to point out that in a vast country like India "it was impossible to ensure either unity or efficiency of control." As regards the controversies about the question, he said that the change would only transfer such controversy as existed from the Provincial Councils to the Assembly. Mr. Bajpai is indulgent. The Europeans wish to centralise education mainly because the Central Government is at present not responsible to the Legislature and is, therefore, trusted to continue with impunity the preferential treatment which they have long been accustomed to and which they still enjoy. When the Central Government is made responsible to the Legislature, we shall hear less about centralising European education.

The best safeguard for the Anglo-Indians and Europeans is to drop all talk of preferential or separate treatment and to regard themselves as an integral part of the Indian nation. In this connection Mr. Bajpai most truly observes: "Education represents the formative stage when you can to some extent establish or stimulate the process of integration. If you cut yourself off from the educational system in force for other communities, how are you to establish this end?" It was considerations like these that induced the Conference of Provincial Educational Administrators held in 1927 to decide unanimously, as was pointed out by Mr. Bajpai, against the centarlisation of European education. Sir John Simon seemed to have been much impressed by this fact and asked for a report of that Conference. He will be well advised to commend it to the special notice of the deputation of Anglo-Indians that is to meet him to-day.

HIGHHANDED POLICY.

There is considerable indignation throughout Cutch State at the arbitrary action of the Cutch administration in banning the entry of the "Cutch Sudarshan," a Gujarati weekly, published in Ranpur, Kathiawar, which ventilates the grievances of the people of the State. Three years ago the "Cutch Vartaman" published in Ahmedabad was marked out for a similar treatment, and its entry was banned in the State. The order banning the entry of the paper stated that the "Cutch Vartaman" published by Mr. Kayastha C. Bhavanigar was "publishing articles which are full of very untrue statements which would tend to disturb peaceful relations existing between the State and the subject." In assigning the reason for the ban now placed on the "Cutch Sudarshan" the Cutch State has simply referred the conductors of this weekly to the said Order No. 3346, without caring to point out the paras to which the State has taken objection. This highhandedness of the State, which by one stroke of the pen can ban entry, into the State, of a paper is greatly to be deplored. If the comments made in the paper against official actions are unwarranted and untrue then the only reasonable course is to test the truth or otherwise of the allegations in a Court of Law. Besides the States can always count on the help of the Princes's Protection. Act. The action of the Cutch State in stifling public opinion by such tactics will be resented all over India. But the ridiculousness of this whole sorry show is enhanced all the more when it is remembered that the said Order (No. 3346) also laid it down that "anybody who will try to import the paper in Cutch, in contravention of the said Order, through others, and try to sell it will be sentenced to four months. simple or rigorous Imprisonment, and fined 500 cowries". This Order, made in the case of the "Cutch Vartaman" is evidently applicable to the "Cutch Sudarshan" also. The Cutch bureaucracy

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF BILL NO. XIV OF 28

'RIGHTS OF THE STATE AND THEIR LIMITATION

(BY RAO BAHADUR KALE, M. L. C.).

IV.*

Small as the Bill is, containing only four Clauses, and amending 3 Secs. viz 100, 107, and 214 of the Land Rev. Code, the principles sought to be intriduced into it are of far reaching importance and will permanently affect the well-being of the agricultural population. It is, therefore, proposed to examine the provisions somewhat closely and critically and even at some length.

The subject matter of the amending Clauses may be divided into four Main heads:—

I. The pitch i.e. the extent of the State's Share in the produce of land, which is laid down in the Bill as not exceeding 50 P. C. of the rental value. (Sec. 100, Cl. 2 of the Bill).

II. The basis of the revision of the assessment of Land Revenue, which is primerily laid down as the rents value. Sec. (107) Cl. 3 of the Bill & Explanation.

III. Limits of enhancement. (Provisoes to Sec. 107) Cl. 3 of the Bill.

IV. Rules regarding Suspensions and Remissions and Methods of Valuation of Corps. (Sec. 214) Cl. 4 of the Bill.

It may be observed that there is no provision as regards the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council to examine all Revision Settlement proposals and recommend modifications; which, if not accepted by Government, should stop the proposals until Legislative Council sanctioned them. This was one of the major recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, but i finds no place, in the legislation. We propose to deal with these four Clauses in order. Before dealing with them seriatim we wish to make some general remarks regarding the principles underlying each of these Clauses.

STATE VS. INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP.

It is mentioned in the Note on Cl. 2, "that by the ancient custom of the country," the State is entitled to a certain but "undefined" share of the "gross" produce of all cultivable land; and it is on this hypothesis, that the Bill proceeds to lay down the principles on which to base, the settlement of Land Revenue. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the ancient custom of the country as to the "rights of the State over land." It may be observed that this statement in the Bill, while avoiding to assert expressly the claim of the State to absolute or exclusion ownership of the soil, proceeds to assume that the rights of "the State are unlimited"—thus in effect laying claim to land itself by reducing the cultivator to the position of a mere tenant-at-will.

UNTENABLE PROPOSITION.

But this is a proposition which cannot be accepted, since it is indirectly, though not directly, an assertion of the Doctrine of State Land -Lordism. It is no use disguising the fact that there has been a certain current of official opinion, which practically claims for the State unlimited rights and it is to be regretted that at various times, this official opinion has succeeded by executive orders in enforcing

(Continued on page 11)

*Previous articles appeared on 8th, 11th and 20th instant respectively.

A GROTESQUE PICTURE OF INDIA.

AMERICAN "PILGRIM" LOOKS AT THE EAST

(BY H. R. M.)

Mr. Arthur J. Todd, a Professor of Sociology in the North-Western University of U.S.A., has lectured or as he says 'talked' out his impressions of a 'pilgrimage' to the East to the American students in his book entitled, 'Three Wisemen of the East and Other Lectures' (the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1927). The book belongs to the category of 'Mother India'—the same style, the same manner of using qualifying words and the same tricks of citing quotations without names. The book deals with the Three Great Nations of Asia—India, China, Japan, with special reference to industrial 'impact' and educational 'formant'. But the observations have the characteristic demerit of directly varying in sympathetic outlook with the 'political freedom and power wielded by the nation under criticism. Leaving aside our two mighty neighbours let me give the gist of Professor Todd's 'talks' about India.

APOLOGIA FOR BRITISH RULE.

He has honoured us, perhaps for an advertising title for the book, by selecting all his three yise men from our country—Gandhi, Tagore, Bose. Throughout the 'talk' his estimation of our condition is a flattering apologia for British Rule and consequently of Western ideals—everything Indian is to him out-of-date, irrespective of the local environments. Thus to him the least politically—minded of the wisemen is the best and naturally Gandhiji comes last, because he is the most vocal against British Rule. He concludes his 'talk' on the wise men thus: "Of these Three Wise Men, Gandhi has occupied more newspaper space and in spite of himself has produced more elamonor in the world, but in my judgment will have less effect upon the future welfare and destiny of India than the gentle poet who received the Nobel Prize for literary achievement, or the scientific genious who extends our kinship beyond cows and carrots to the stars." (Page 47).

MAYO MENTALITY.

But the real Mayo mentality of the 'pilgrim' is manifested in the following passage which begins the Indian section of the chapter headed 'The Educational ferment in the East.' It is quite typical. It runs as follows: —"Mahatma Gandhi implies that the English are in India because the Indians do not know any better than to want and keep them there. To many people the cial exploitation; pride of possession also; missionary yearning over possible new millions of souls for Christ, no less. But confronted with mountaineous responsibilities for maintaining internal peace, mediating between hostile sects, reclaiming through irrigation vast desert areas, stamping out endemic disease, holding up semi-harbarous bordeh tribes to some semblance of law and order, the prospect of trying to communicate even the rudiments of education to an illiterate mass of 315,000,000 souls might well give pause to the sturdiest imperialist and even cause him to 'down tools' and run for it." (Page 180 f.).

MAYO'S MALE COUNTER-PART.

Yet the following remark is nothing but the male counterpart of Miss Mayo's creed: "The third index (of woman's subordination), child marriage, is at once a cultural survival, a by-product of voverty, "and a phase of the almost universal phallicism which pervades and perverts Hindu folk thought." (Page 205). Can anyone doubt that there is a cult of Americans which is bent upon liabelling a nation which was 'already classies when Rome was founded.' In sipport of the wild observation the Professor cites the authority of Mrs. Urquhart, who "charges this prevalent phallic element with the 'precocious cultivation of sex instinct and insistance upon the glories of fecundity— . . . ." (page 205). It is not that the rmark is a casual or unmeaning one. In the 'Apologia and Appendix' (Page 2376) tacked on to the book, he refers to the controversy in the "New Statesman" over Miss Mayo's notorious charge quoted in the beginning of this article, giving one quotation against but two quotations upholding the unwarranted generalisation.

ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY.

Such people come here as friends with letters of introduction ond recommendation anl after returning to their country write and publish (for the mere fashion that a traveller must publish something after his return) lectures, introducing here and there any irresponsible talk that they might have had with our inadvertent countrymen. Is it not now high time to be aware of such tourists? Can we not check our love of being able to count a White Man as one of our friends (sic)? A White man and a friend of an Indian is an impossibility, except unler very very special cases, under the [illegible]

Notes of the Day.

Turned Down.

According to a Free Press message Lord Peel, the new Secretary of State for India, has refused to sanction the scheme of a separate Secretariat for the Assembly. It will be remembered that the scheme was not the original one of the Hon. Mr. Patel but a compromise scheme arrived at by representatives of all parties in the Assembly including the Government of India and subsequently endorsed unanimously by the Assembly. In these circumstances the Secretary of State's action in turning down the scheme is one more violation of the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Reforms Bill, that when the Government of India and the Assembly agree, their joint decision should be allowed by a convention to prevail. Lord Peel's decision also shows that he wants not only to retain for an indefinite period the Secretary of State's control over India but also to support the cry of "strengthening" the Government of India against the Assembly. We are sure the Assembly will not take the decision lying down. It remains to be seen whether the Viceroy will tamely submit to it against his own convictions.

A Calcutta Suggestion.

We agree with our contemporary the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" that "people cannot forget that the (Simon) Commission is in a way connected with Lalaji's death, however remotely associated" and we also agree that "any other Indian worthy of his salt would have refused to appear before the Commission after that incident." We would however like to point out that no Indian worthy of his salt ever appeared before the Commission before or after the tragedy of Lalaji's death. But, the Commission having, as our contemporary observes, "been sent to this country to exploit to the utmost, the differences inevitable in a subject nation," it cannot but welcome as India's representative any one who appears before it, whatever his real position in the country may be. Otherwise it will not be worthy of its salt.

Word to Simon's "Wings."

We, therefore, do not agree with the "Patrika's" suggestion that it "should have resigned immediately after the cowardly attack on Lalaji." The specific duties with which it has been charged by an alien Parliament have nothing to do with India's feelings or reactions. The suggestion is certainly pertinent in relation to the so-called "Indian Wings" of the Commission, only because they have been pretending to be the representatives of the Indian people. But they are those who ignored the voice of a united nation and not only pocketed a national insult themselves but actually helped in the aggravation and perpetuation of that insult by serving on the Simon Commission. How can they be expected to respond to the nation-wide feeling that Lajpat Rai must be avenged? For, paradoxical though it may seem, yet the fact is that if they were to do so, they would be proving themselves unworthy of *their* salt.

Not Their Urgent Concern.

The persistent criticisms made in Indian quarters that in regard to the promotion of civil aviation in India the Government of India have been showing an indifferent attitude which a truly national government would not have [illegible] to adopt finds a supporter in Mr. V. Vincent, the British airman who has arrived in Madras 'en route' to Colombo. In an interview he declared that it seemed to him, the Government had "no definite policy." He thought that the aid they might render in promoting civil aviation "would probably take the form of a subsidy to one company spread over a number of years." The Central Legislature must insist that the grant is passed by it and that a condition of the grant must be the training of a definite number of Indians annually.

Calcutta Municipal Gazette.

The fourth Anniversary number of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette worthily reflects the ideals of the Gazette and of the reformed Corporation of the city. Its hundred pages, few of which are un-illustrated, are brimful of interesting and instructive matter. Local Self-Government has always strongly appealed to Indians whose interest in it has not been quenched by a century of official local Government. It is no wonder, therefore, that even a poet and reputed mystic philosopher like Rabindranath Tagore discusses in the number such a humble question like numbering streets. The poet is not the only notable contributor. Among others are Dr. Annie Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Prof. K. T. Shah and Dr. C. A. Bentley. The articles do not deal merely with civic ideals, but also with practical subjects like road-repairs and sewage disposal. The most interesting section of the number is a symposium on "Should the Corporation run on party lines? If so, why? If not, why not?" Not less than twenty-three scholars and [illegible] Corporators participate in the discussion including Al-

VALIANT FIGHTER IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

London Meeting Pays Tribute to Lalaji's Services

COL. WEDGWOOD AND OTHER LABOUR IMPERIALISTS LEAVE THE METTING

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A public meeting under auspices of the London Branch of Indian National Congress was held at Caxton Hall to-day to mourn death of Lajpatrai at which Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Saklatvala and others paid eloquent tributes to the servicse of Lajpatrai.

A resolution was unanimously passed all standing that the "meeting mour s the untimely death of Laffipatrai, one of the very caliant fighters in India's struggle for freedom, who faced persecution, imprisonment and banishment in the struggle against British imperialists' yoke and finally succumbed to injuries received during the courageous demonstrations of India's feelings against the arrival of the Simon Commission in his province."

A number of people including Col. Wedgwood then withdrew and the meeting adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the British public to the fact that the "death of Lajpat Rai was caused through the policy of Government of India vigorously and savagely repressing all I dian demonstrations against the presence of the Simon Commission in India, in which policy the Government of India were specially encouraged by the effort of the British Labour Party to minimise Indian opposition and even misdirect public attention in Britain, as regards the genuine and bitter resentment India feels towards the Commission and the Labour Party's participation in it."

Several speakers objected to the reference to Labour Party and in amendment moved for its deletion was lost by a large majority. The original resolution was carried with two dissentients.—Reuter.

KING'S HEALTH

SPREAD OF TROUBLE CHECKED

CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Although some surprise has been created by the non-publication of the official bulletin, it is understood that an official statement regarding the King's condition is considered at Buckingham Palace as being satisactory in nature. The spread of trouble appears to have been checked. His Majesty is apparently maintaining progress which he has made during the past two days. The Duke and Duchess of York called at the Palace this morning and attended the service at the Chapel with the Queen and Princess Mary, service being that ordinarily held on Sundays. Sir Stanley Hewett and Lord Dawson arrived at the Palace early and spent half an hour with His Majesty.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITION

LONDON, Nov. 25

Reuter learns that there was no change in His Majesty King's condition at one this afternoon.—Reuter.

CONDITION STILL UNCHANGED

KING PASSES FAIR NIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 25

No official bulletin regarding King's health, signed by doctors, was issued from Buckingham Palace this morning. Reuter is however officially informed that His Majesty passed a fair night and that his condition is unchanged—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The doctors remaining only for half an hour with His Majesty yesterday evening when the palace officials considered that bulletin was extremely satisfactory.

Members of Royal circle are pleased at the King's continued progress. Princess Mary arrived to-day from Yorkshire to spend a few days at the Palace. Her Highness together with the Duke of York dined with the Queen. The latter remained during the whole of the performance at Royal Choral Society's concert at Albert Hall this afternoon.

In reponse to Dame Ethel Smythis inquiry the Queen said that the King was "very much better."—Reuter.

"JUDGE ME BY MY ACTION"

SIR K. V. REDDI INTERVIEWED

CALLS FOR PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Sir K. V. Reddi, in an interview to the "Hindu" referred to the British interest in Indian affairs said that a great bulk of the British people did not know anything about India nor were they interested to know anything. But there was a section which took some interest. There were die-hards but the sympathetic section was increasing day by day. They wanted to live in peace with India and if on honourable terms peace could be had they did not seem to be averse to grant complete provincial autonomy and introduction of the principle of responsible government in the central legislature. It was a pity that no real propagandistic work was done in England and any such endeavour in that direction would certainly repay.

Referring to his appointment as Agent General, South Africa, he said that he knew the task was a difficult one but he was prepared to do all in his power. He asked his critics to judge him by his action and works in South Africa and not prejudice him. He needed the support of the whole of India if his work were to be of any help—A.P.

H. E. the Governor will attend the St. Andrews Dinner next Friday.—A.P.

SIR K. V. REDDY ACCORDED WARM WELCOME.

Sir K. V. Reddi arrived in Madras to-day by the same train and was accorded a warm welcome by a large number of friends—A. P.

DELHI WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

REMARKABLE PROGRESS EDUCATION IN RECENT YEARS

DELHI, Nov. 25.

The Third Session of the Delhi Women's Conference was held here to-day with Mrs. J. C. Chatterji in the Chair. The huge Benarsi Krishna Hall was packed to its utmost capacity with ladies representing all communities in Delhi.

At the commencement, Mrs. Chatterji welcomed Lady Thompson, the wife of the Chief Commissioner, and requested her to open the Conference.

Lady Thompson, in a brief speech, declared the Conference open, and said that she was prepared to help any movement for imparting the right kind of education to women.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

In her presidential address Mrs Chatterji said that the last fifteen years had seen great strides of progress on the part of the women of Delhi. The women of the city mostly lived within the four walls of their houses a few years ago, but they were now taking an active interest in the public life of the country, in social service and in health work. A couple of years ago, Delhi had about three small girls schools, while to-day there were two colleges, three high schools and nearly fifty other girls' schools. Mrs. Chatterji held that the greatest need of India to-day was primary education for girls. She urged the women of Delhi not to rest till they had succeeded in making the Municipal Committee provide free compulsory education for all girls of school going age in the city. In conclusion she said that it was easy to pass resolutions, but if their Conference was to do any lasting good, they should work, and they needed workers.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference then passed a number of resolutions. One of them supported Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Bill. Another recommended that after 1930, no married male student should be admitted to the High School Examination. By another resolution the Conference urged the local Government to appoint a qualified woman supervisos to organize and encourage women's industrial work in Delhi. The Conference also urged the Government of India to establish an All-India Training College for Women, where special attention would be given to the Kindergarten and Frobel methods of teaching. The Conference also resolved that some alternative scheme of education should be drawn up for girls who were able, but were not suited to sit for ordinary examinations.—A. P.

Bangalore.—Mr. Chengiah Chetty, retired Deputy Commissioner, presided over a meeting of Hindus on Sunday which adopted a resolution recording its sense of grief at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai After a long discussion the meeting resolved to form a Hindu Mahasabha appointed the Governing Body of the Sabha, consisting of fifty members.—A. P.

Bangalore.—It is understood that the 1/1st Madras Pioneers, who have been stationed here long, are under orders to

MORE SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

"Great Common Measure Of Agreement"

MRS. BESANT ON BIRKENHEAD'S CHALLENGE

MADURA, Nov. 25.

About 200 delegates representing Madura and Ramnad Districts attended the All-Parties' Conference held this afternoon. In the absence of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mrs Besant presided. Among those present were Mr. Seshiengar, M.L.A., Mr. K. R. Venkataramier, Dewan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister and Mr. Tulsiram. Mrs. Besant at the outset of her speech said that the country owed a deep debt of thanks to Lord Birkenhead who had challenged it to produce a constitution acceptable to all parties. She added that the country's unique unity to-day held a great promise for the future. Turkey, China and Afghanistan were all rapidly progressing, but India under foreign rule was the most backward of Asiatic countries. Referring to the problem of defence she said that it did not lie with Englishmen to taunt Indians since Government had deliberately excluded Indians from the defence forces.

PLEA FOR DOMINION STATUS.

Explaining the various parts of the Nehru Committee Report Mrs. Besant said that the declaration of right was one of the most important features since it abolished the infringements on the liberty of the people. Regarding suffrage she wondered whether the system of electoral colleges was not more practicable. In conclusion, she made a vigorous plea for Dominion status.

The first resolution from the chair expressed deep sorrow for the demise of Lala Lajpatrai "whose noble patriotism, devotion to duty and fearless advocacy of the cause of nationalism will ever be a source of inspiration to his countrymen."

The second resolution ran as follows: Without prejudice to the liberty of the Congress and those whose goal is complete independence to follow their political ideals and policies for the attainment of national freedom, this Conference of All-Parties in Madura and Ramnad Districts accord its support to the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions as constituting a great common measure of agreement.

A number of speakers addressed the Conference on this resolution which was unanimously adopted.—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL IN MADRAS

CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS

THANKS PEOPLE FOR THEIR KIND FEELINGS

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, made the following statement:

"I have received a very large number of invitations from public bodies, associations and friends in the Presidency, for receptions, presentation of welcome addresses and other similar functions. To them all I am extremely grateful, and while I publicly express sincere regret and apology for my inability to respond to these invitations. I desire to assure them that I fully appreciate their feelings and regard for me, and I shall take the earliest opportunity to pay a visit to the Presidency once again.

WHY HE CANCELLED PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

The reasons which have compelled me to cancel all public engagements during my stay in Madras are known to the public. Lala Lajpat Rai bes ides being a prominent and dominating personality in the public life of the country, was also the leader of the Nationalist Party of the Legislative Assembly, of which I happen to be the President, and in which capacity I have come here. He is n o more, and as a mark of respect to that great man, I have taken this decision. I am sincerely sorry for the inconvenience and disappointme t caused to those whose invitations I had accepted, but I have no doubt that will appreciate the decision I have taken under circumstances which have cast a gloom throughout the length and breadth of the country."—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL

RETURNS TO DELHI ON DEC. 1 VIA BOMBAY

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly leaves Madras on November 28 for Bombay where he will remain for a day and leave for Delhi on December 1 by the Frontier Mail.—A. P.

"VESTRIS" DISASTER ECHO

SUIT OF DAMAGES

LONDON, Nov. 24.

New York.—The first suit for damages in connection with loss of the "Vestris" has begun at the Federal Court. Orrin Stevens, a "banker" of Boston and a survivor of the wreck claiming £10,400 for the loss of his wife. One hundred and twentythree members of the crew of "Vestris" who were due to sail to-day have been subpoenaed to testify on Monday.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Five p.m. Reuter learns that there is slight improvement in the condition

BOMBING SQUADRONS FOR INDIA

ADDITIONS TO R. A. F

LEAVING ENGLAND IN DECEMBER

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The R. A. F. bombing squadrons 11 and 39 will be leaving for India in December. This will be the first time since war that complete units of R.A.F. are drafted overseas. The No. 11 is a direct descendant of the Eleventh Squadron of the R.F.C. to which belonged Capt. Ball, V.C. Both will be placed at the disposal of the Government of India. The loss to the air defence of Britain will be made up by a formation of two nes squadrons in 1929. —Reuter.

THE NIZAM RETURNS TO HYDERABAD

SUBJECTS PRESENT HIM WITH ADDRESS OF WELCOME

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 24.

The public of Hyderabad to-day presented to His Exalted Highness the Nizam with an address of welcome. All the leading nobles, officials, jagirdars and merchants were present and Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsinghgirji read the address.

Replying to the address in Urdu the Nizam said that he was convinced that his subjects demonstrations of joy and the welcome they extended sprang from their hearts and in accordance with their historic tradition of loyalty to their ruler.

The Nizam referred to the harmonious relationship between the ruler of Hyderabad and the British Government.

His Exalted Highness deplored the recent manifestations of communal illfeeling in his ominions and promised to do his utmost to eradicate the outside influence which caused them. The Nizam concluded by saying: "My earnest prayer is that the ruler of this State may be given wisdom and spirit to pursue the path of righteousness while his subjects may be given the heart and the mind to grow strong and flourish in their loyalty to their ruler and assist and help in all things pertaining to the welfare of the State." —A.P.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA

ASKS GOVT. TO CHANGE HIS PLACE OF INTERNMENT

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The "Madras Mail's" Coimbatore correspondent understands that the ex-Maharaja of Nabha has made representations to the Government of India asking them to change his present place of internment. He says the cli[mate] of Kodaikanal where he is in[terned] does not suit him and [illegible]

WONT' WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM SHANTUNG

JAPAN'S FIRM ATTITUDE

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Tokio.—With regard to the Chinese Semi-official statement the Vice-Foreign Minister interviewed by Reuter said that Japan would never agree to withdraw troops from Shantung till satisfactory guarantees had been obtained for future peace and order.—Reuter.

EARNINGS OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS

DELHI, Nov. 24.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State owned railways for the week ending 10th November 1928 (31st week) amount to Rs. 204 lakhs or Rs. 14 lakhs more than the figures for the last week and Rs. 4 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding week of the previous year. The total approximate gross earnings up to 10th November 1928 amount to Rs. 39.81 crores or Rs. 59 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. A comparison with the figures of the previous week shows increases in the approximate gross earnings of all railways except the A. B. Railway. Compared with the figures of the corresponding week of 1927 all the railways except A. B., B. N., B.B. and C. I., E. I. and Burma show increases in their approximate gross earnings. The principal increase was on N. W. 3-1/2 lakhs due to solar eclipse fair at Kurukshetra, metal and other commodities.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Raja of Chhota-Udepur, Major General Sir Reginald and Lady Ford, Lt.-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. D. R. C. Hartley Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bunbury and Kumar Shri Maharsinghji of Chhota-Udepur lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor [illegible]

POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT

DR. BESANT AT TRICHINOPOLY

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 24.

Dr. Besant addressed a huge meeting in the open air this evening, the Town Hall, where it had originally been arranged to hold the meeting, having proved insufficient to accommodate the audience. Dr. Rajan, who presided, described the Nehru Report as the product of the efforts of the best men of the country to frame a Constitution for India.

Dr. Besant, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, first referred to the Simon Commission, and said that her attitude towards it would be one of boycott till the end. The Nehru Report represented a compromise between all parties. She laid great stress on need for Hindu-Muslim unity and said that no sacrifice woul be too great to secure it. She hoped that the Congress and the National Convention would adopt the Nehru Report.—A.P.

U. S. AND HAGUE WORLD COURT

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Washington.—It is understood that Coolidge has expressed his willingness to allow Kellogg to reopen negotiations with a view to obtaining approval of foreign powers to reservations which are condition precedent to United States adherence to Hagues world court of International Justice.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEES' TOUR PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The Age of Consent Committee leave for Madura tonight, where the examination of witnesses will begin on the 27th and be continued till the 30th. After visiting Vizagapatam, Dacca and Shillong, the Committee assemble at Calcutta on the 18th December and their sittings there last till the 22nd. They then take evidence at Patna from the 3rd to the 7th January, at Benares from the 9th to the 12th, Allahabad 13th to 16th Lucknow, 17th to 21st, and Nagpur, 24th to 27th. The Committee arrives at Delhi on the 28th January.—A. P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

MR. NAVAL GANDHI INTERVIEWED

SAYS PROFESSION ATTRACTS BETTER KIND OF ACTRESSES

In view of the recent A. P. telegram about the formation of the new Indian Film Company with Sir Joseph Kay as its Chairman, a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Naval Gandhi, one of the Managing Directors of the Orient Pictures Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. Gandhi being asked on the general policy of the Company said that as Mr. Talyarkhan was away he was not prepared to discuss in details. It was Mr. Talyarkhan's department to manage the entire business side of the Company and when he returned he will throw more light. Mr. Gandhi added that it was the success of "Sacrifice" and the revelation made by the Indian Cinema Committee of the great possibilities of the Indian Film Industry which made us start the Company and it has on its board businessmen of established reputation and status.

Mr. Gandhi was very enthusiastic about the new studios which will have most up-to-date equipment. He added that it was unpossible to produce a perfect picture without artificial lights and an automatic laboratory.

Asked as to what his productions would be, he declined to give the subjects of his productions. Their productions would be based on printed works of famous authors and would be produced in such a manner that would attract international markets and bring about a better understanding between the East and West.

PROFESSION ATTRACTS BETTER CLASS OF LADIES.

What is your experience, Mr. Gandhi, as an expert about Indian Film talent?

About actors and actresses, he said he wis sure better class ladies and gentlemen would come forward. He said that in "Sacrifice" Mr. Jal Khambatta who was 'Raghupati' was an amateur and his acting had attracted applause both in India and England.

Asked whether it was necessary to import foreign technicians for the Company, Mr. Gandhi said: "We must not be ignorant of the fact that at present the industry is in its infancy, and therefore it is absolutely essential [illegible]

PUGITIVES FROM JAMNAGAR STATE

FIGHT WITH POLICE

A MAKRANI SHOT DEAD

HYDERABAD SINDH, Nov. 24.

Some excitement has been caused by the reports of the alleged activities of four persons, alleged to have formerly been sepoys (belonging to the Makrani community) employed in the military forces of the Jamnagar State, who are reported to have fled from the State with stolen arms and ammunition. The Jamnagar Police are reported to have pursued them as far as Baroda State and the police of the latter State, to Jodhpur State.

POLICE FORCE ROUND UP GANG.

Four Police Superintendents of Jodhpur State, with a large police force, tracked them to Chhor, and with the assistance of Sindhi and Rajput Sardrars, surrounded them, and finally opened fire, killing one and injuring another of them.

The Makranis are also alleged to have killed a police tracker and seriously injured others of the party and to have killed several members of the police forces and civilians of various States during their night from Jamnagar State. Soon after the encounter with the Police of Jodhpur State, the Police of Thar and Parker District succeeded in tracking them down. In the fight which ensued a Makrani was shot dead but the remaining two escaped. The Police are still on their track.—A. P.

"HAVE DREAMS OF THE FUTURE"

LADY GOSCHEN'S ADVICE TO MADRAS WOMEN REFORMERS

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

"Have vision, dream dreams and look into the future with an imagination which sees a great generation rising to serve the country and fellow-citizens with untiring zeal" said Viscountess Goschen to the delegates assembled at the third Madras Constituent Conference of Women on Educational Reforms, which she opened this morning at Senate House.

Mrs. Subbaroyan, wife of the Chief Minister, who presided, welcome the delegates. She observed that it was only by harmonious co-operation of man and woman that they could realise that which was near their hearts, namely, the building up of a united and healthy nation. She emphasised the need for organised social service and the removal of untouchability, and paid a tribute to Lady Goschen for her abiding interest in the cause of women.

On the motion of Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, the Conference ratified the resolutions of the All-India Conference of women on educational reform. Among the other resolutions passed was one which condemned early marriages and called upon the Central Government and the Provincial Councils to enact immediately legislation raising the minimum age of marriage to sixteen in the case of birls and 21 in the case of boys.—A. P.

GAUD BRAHMINS MOURN LALAJI'S LOSS

A BOMBAY MEETING

Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahmin Sabha, a public meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin community was held at the community's Nivas, Girgaum, on Saturday afternoon, to mourn the sad demise of Lala Lajpat Rai. There was a large gathering and Mr. S. S. Mahajan of New Samarth Vidyalaya presided. In moving the condolence resolution, Mr. S. K. Patil recalled with reverence the work done by Lalaji in furtherance of national unity. The resolution was carried unanimously all standing as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed patriot.

ANOTHER CONDOLENCE MEETING

A condolence meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. N. L. Athavle in Navin Shri Samartha Vidyalaya, Talegaon, when Messrs. Kaly Muley and Mahajan spoke about the work and greatness of Lalaji.

HEADACHES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION

Get rid of the poisonous waste matter in your stomach and bowels. That is the way to cure headache.

Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

There is one safe and certain way to keep the stomach clean, bowels active and blood pure, and that is the regular use of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Your nearest chemist sells Little Laxaliver Pills in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them.

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

THE NEW PONTIAC

THE MOST POPULAR SIX-CYLINDER CAR TO-DAY

Two years ago the Pontiac was first presented by General Motors to meet the public demand for a light sixcylinder car of moderate price, but fulfilling modern requirements as to style, appearance and dependability. It immediately won public acceptance and in its first year established a new car record of sales. Car-owners have driven the Pontiac thousands of miles and have not found it wanting in any respect whatever.

The popularity of the improved Pontiac was instataneous, as soon as it was realised that it contained many new features and refinements. Among the outstanding improvements should be noted; mechanical four-wheel brakes, which introduce a new measure of safety in the operation of the new models; a choke and internal economizer which makes for greater fuel economy a positive fuel pump, the incorporation of which insures a constant flow of petrol under any road condition, a new cylinder head that increases the compression ratio to such an extent that the power is increased approximately 12 per cent; a re-designed clutch that permits gears to be shifted with the utmost ease and with no clashing and rasping; a sturdier frame designed to permit the use of four-wheel brakes, a deeper frame to increase rigidity; an instrument panel fuel gauge and a transmission lock that works simultaneously with the ignition lock; a cross flow radiator, that gets its name from the fact that the water flows horizontally instead of vertically which results in a better circulation, gives the maximum cool air exposure, and far reduces the chance of boiling over, and a termostate water control that insures the engine operating at the temperature of maximum efficiency at all times.

In Indian the new Pontiac is offered in two body styles, the Sedan and Touring Car. All bodies are made two inches lower, yet with no sacrifice to road clearance and with no reduction of headroom. The deep new radiator is of distinctive appearance and the lines of the new bodies by Fisher are sweeping and graceful. The engine and chassis were designed only after years of practical experimentation. General Motors proving ground saw many dozens of trial cars before the Pontiac was finally approved.

To drive the new Pontiac is to feel an ease of motion, a distinct sense of fleetness and power that is not felt in any other car i its price field. It is a car distinguished in every way by its completeness of equipment and by its appealing smartness.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE

BRANCH FORMED AT THANA

(From A Correspondent).

THANA, Nov. 24.

A very largely attended public meeting was held on Friday night at Thana when a District Branch of Independence for India League was stated.

Mr. A. S. Wali, Bar-at-Law who had come down specially from Bombay, made a strong case for Independence. "If India wants to rule her desinies in the way she likes without subjugating herself to Imperial limitations she must have nothing short of complete Independence. It will not matter much whether India has got a 'Hindu Raj' or a 'Muslim Raj' as long as it is an 'Indian Raj' But India cannot afford to be a party to the Imperial Scheme of things.

Mr. S. B. Shringarpure moved the resolution regarding the starting of a Branch of the Independence of India League. In a long speech he showed how "Dominion Status" was a compromise with British imperialism and would transform the Opposition role of the Nationalist movement into a compromising role with the British machinery.

Mr. B. T. Randive supported the resolution and traced the history of the British Capitalistic exploitation and how Dominion Status would consolidate the joint partnership of the British Capitalist and the Indian Capitalist.

Mr. S. B. Shringarpure was elected president Mr. B. T. Randive vice-president and Mr. D. S. Bajpai as the Secretary of the District Branch.

LADY WILSON MATERNITY ASSOCIATION

A District Branch of "Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association" has been formed for the purpose of extending the benefits of "Lady Wilson Village Baby Scheme" to the Bombay Suburban District.

The objects of the Scheme are:—(1) To impart elementary knowledge to village Dais in midwifery, (2) To make arrangements for the Dais to observe labour cases as conducted in Hospitals, (3) To supply the Dais with outfits free of charge.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, has kindly consented to be the first President of the Branch. Most of the local authorities of the District have joined the movement. Arrangements have been made for the training of the Dais at the Bhabha Hospital, Bandra. Two Dais have been trained accordingly.

Free unfurnished quarters are provided for the Dais during their stay in Bandra, if so desired. Besides the quarters, a daily allowance of As. 12 is granted and also third class Railway return fare to those who do not desire to reside in the quarters.

The Scheme is sure to go a long way [illegible] the mortality both among infants and women and is capable of a far wider application, if public co-operation is forthcoming.

The public are, therefore, requested to extend their support by becoming Patrons or Members of the Branch, by giving donations and also by inducing village Dais of the Salsette District to take advantage of the facilities provided for them. The Dais who wish to take the above training should apply or interview Dr. D. F. Sumavala, Hony. Secretary, at the Municipal Offices, Waterfield Road, Bandra, on any week day, between 4 and 5 p.m.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the Hony. Treasurer Dr. A. D'Silva, Bhabha Hospital, Bandra.

TAYABIA ORPHANAGE

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The gaily decorated hall of the Tayabia Orphanage in East Street Poona was packed to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the annual prize distribution ceremony of this charitable institution this week.

Lieut-General Sir W. C. G. Heneker, G. O. C.-in-Chief Southern Command presided at the function.

One of the Boys gave a recitation from Holy Quran and this was followed by some interesting songs, poems and Urdu recitations by the pupils all of which were well received by the large audience. Mr. Mirza Ikram Baig then read a short report of the Orphanage giving history from 1908. It was started to commomerate the name of Haji Tayab, a merchant of Poona, and was managed for a number of years by the Managing Trustee Mr. Haji Esa Haji Osman, a member of the Bombay Corporation. In the year 1924 the control of the Orphanage passed into the hands of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference and since then both the Orphanage and its inmates have flourished and prospered. The institution is being conducted on efficient lines and no pains have been spared by the Managing Committee to make the boys feel happy and contented and to equip them with proper education and a vocational training, so that on leaving the Orphanage they may prove to be useful citizens and a credit to the Orphanage. He felt it his duty to express on behalf of the Muslims of Poona, their grateful appreciation of good work done by the Managing Committee under the guidance of Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.

Lady Heneker then distributed the prizes some of which were in the shape of clothes and boots presented by Khan Saheb Abdul Gafoor as well as books and packets of sweets by other donors.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT SANTA CRUZ

A pleasant variety entertainment was organised on Saturday at Santa Cruz by the Sahitya Samaj.

The programme commenced after Sheth Anandilal Podar had performed the opening ceremony of the Drop-curtain presented by Mrs Surbhi Raiji.

The programme included some choice scenes from the Mogul period the pieces having been selected from the dramas of Dwijendralal Roy the famous dramatist of Bengal. The selection of pieces, presentation of different scenes, and the excellent performance by various actors in each piece left nothing to be desired. The part played by Mr. Dilip Raiji—who acted as Dara and Rana Pratap—was highly commendable and was to a great extent responsible for the success of the performance.

The musical programme contained well-sung songs and Bhajans as also nice Garbas successfully performed by ladies and girls.

The Honorary Secretary of the Samaj explained the objects of the Samaj.

The large audience made up of ladies and gentlemen—not less than 500—was highly impressed by the performance which they witnessed and went home after spending a most enjoyable evening.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION AT NAGPUR

The local exhibits at the Historical Exhibition to be held at Nagpur in the first week of December include (i) Old handwritten manuscripts of Koran (ii) Old pictures of celebrities, (iii)) Old Mughal Courts costumes presented by the Emperors (iv) Swords, shields, drums etc., of historical interest and (v) original sanads bearing the seal and signature of old Kings from Ellichpur, Old Sanads and other documents of historical interest from the Deshpande family of Anjangaon—in whose house 17 miles away from Ellichpur Arthur Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington signed the treaty of Anjangaon. (i) Paintings of the Mughal Emperors (ii) Paintings of musical ragas (iii) quaint old pictures of gods and goddesses inlaid with gold and set with true precious stones and jewels (iv) Old pictures depicting the private life of some of the Mughal Emperors, (v) Old axes, shields, guns swords and armour made of cotton and iron (vi) Original Sanads set with the seals and signatures of reigning Peshwas (vii) Old copper coins of Peshwas' time from the Bhuskutes of Burhanpur.

Besides these other interesting exhibits are also being collected from the historic town of Saugor and the Feudatory states of the Central Provinces. The Exhibition will be open to the public.

V. J TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will the Principal and Secretary show reason why all the Assistants of the Mechanical, Electrical, Textile and Sanitary Departments are given extra hours on Saturday, whereas the Assistants of the Chemistry Department are deprived of their rights?

2. Are the authorities aware that if a boy does not bring his note book or if he does not complete his practical work his attendance is cancelled by the assistants?

3. Will the Principal and Secretary be kind enough to explain whether the assistants do possess the power of cancelling the attendance?

If so, who has given such power? The Board of Trustees, or the Principal and Secretary, or the Head of the Department?—Yours, etc.,

CURIOUS.

TALKING FILMS

MADAN'S TO INSTAL THE NEWEST INVENTION

Madan Theatres Ltd., have acquired the sole agency in India, Burma and Ceylon of the Vitaphone and Movietone in order to keep in line with the latest development of the screen industry in the United States and Europe. The installation at Madan's theatres will soon be completed.

The relation of synchronized pictures to existing forms of film presentations opens up a new field of entertainment and the greatest importance is attached to the possibilities of the voice of the screen. Synchronized sound is the greatest development of the films, and brings them closer to the place they eventually will occupy as important factors of stage presentation.

There are, of course, many improvements yet to come. The whole technique of film production will be affected by these improvements. Talking pictures—that is, films depending upon dialogue for their dramatic effect—in their present form do not realize the full potentialities of the new invention. But that producers are keenly alive to the commercial and artistic value of the development is proved by the fact that 445 installations of sound projection equipment have been made in the United States.

Talking pictures require the utmost from the actor. An American film authority states that 80 per cent of the present players will survive the change.—The Statesman.

APPEAL TO THE INDIAN YOUTH

The Assistant Secretary, Reception Committee, First All-India Socialist Youth Congress to be held in Calcutta writes:—

Present day India is passing through an intellectual crisis. She is in the midst of a transition.

The youth are the hope of a country. The future of a country lies in their hands. In this respect the duties of the youth of India are enormous. The upbuilding of modern India lies in the hands of the youth of India. Hence it behoves that they must know their ways clearly. To-day, India is torn asunder by communal feuds and party raucours. Bourgeois ideologies embodying capitalist world-views are trying to solve the national problems to no avail. Interested groups and personalities are advancing peculiar solutions to the complex Indian problems which in essence are nothing but their own class or group interests.

Hence, in order to get out of this quagmire of confused ideologies, the radical-minded youth of the country who are desirous of bringing the intelligentsia out of this labyrinth should come together and exchange their world-views regarding Indian problems. Marxism is the advanced thought of present-day world, and it is solving the knotty problems of many countries The key of Marxism should be applied to solve the Indian problems as well, hence those Indians who believe in Marxian doctrines should formulate their views regarding India. For this purpose it has been decided to hold The First All-India Socialist Youth Congress in Calcutta in the last week of December. Those who are convinced Marxists should enrol themselves as members of The Reception Committee and delegates to the Congress. The youth of the above type from the intelligentsia, working class and peasantry are welcome to attend the Congress.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Nawab of Sachin at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 24th November.

The Raja of Dharampur lunched at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 24th November.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay visited the Hira Villa, Wadala Salt Works at Dadar on Saturday the 24th November.

Trivandrum.—Sir M. Visweswarayya has consented to preside over the South Indian States Peoples Conference meeting at Trivandrum on 14th and 15th January.—A. P.

SCOTCHING A PLOT

AN AFGHAN STORY

In the course of an article on King Amanullah and the reforms in Afghanistan, the "Daily Mail" has the following:

Many stories have been told of the King's impulsiveness and his sense of the picturesque. Perhaps the most typical is a true incident that occurred recently against the changing backcloth of old Kabul. Rumour winged its way through the bazaar. The King was going to be murdered by arrangement of a foreign Power. This rumour was arranged, planned, and methodically detailed in the consulate of a foreign Power.

The breath of it reached the ears of the King Anger at the insult drove him to direct action. Ordering one of his open cars he gave his orders to the chauffeur. They were that the King should be driven slowly through every street in Kabul, halting where the bazaar traffic barred his progress, taking his chance of getting through where he might. The King sat back, alone and without guard, while he made this tour through a city in which collect the most desperate men of the world. The protest had its effect. No longer did foreign Powers betray such anxiety to tax their enemies with a crime against the strongest modernising force in Afghanistan recently.

Such is Amanullah Khan the Surprising

LIVING MATTER IN 200,000,000 YEAR OLD ROCK

U. S. SAVANT'S DISCOVERRIES

A scientific revelation of such importance that it will cause a revision of all preconceived notions as to the length life upon earth and perhaps upset evolutionary theories has just been announced by Professor Charles B. Lipman, plant physiologist at the University of California.

Living organisms have been taken from ancient rock, known to be 200,000,000 years old, a fact which extends man's conception of the time life has existed on earth many millions of years. Forms of fungi or living bacteria spores in which life has remained while imbedded in pre-Cambrian rock are now living in cultures in Berkeley campus laboratories.

CURIOSITY STARTED EXPERIMENT, LIPMAN SAYS.

The experiments, which started a year and a half ago, were the outcome, Professor Lipman states, of his curiosity as whether the rocks of earth's oldest known geological era might still contain living matter. Working for months under the most rigid sterilization methods known in modern laboratories, his efforts were rewarded recently by what he describes as "the startling fact" that live bacteria of utterly new forms presented themselves in his cultures.

Furthermore, with painstaking effort the microscopic organisms were made to reproduce themselves in culture media. Although the growth of the ancient bacteria forms under the most careful laboratory procedure was found to be sparse, Dr. Lipman's observation over long period teste convinced him that they belong to the interior of the rocks studied.

PRECLUDED CHANCES OF PRESENT DAY BACTERIA.

To reduce to the lowest possible likelihood the chance of presentday bacteria entering deceptively into the tests, the Berkeley scientist submerged his rock specimens for many days in mercuric chlorid, later saturating them in alcohol and finally burning away the latter liquid by setting it a fire. To further convince himself that his conclusions were sound, he subjected the bacteria forms to the extreme temperature of 100 degrees centigrade, and found that they resisted this heat for more than half an hour, a thing unheard of in any other bacteria species.

When he became sure that his tests were free from error, Dr. Lipman reported his discovery to "Science," the official publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.—"San Fransisco."

TARIFF BOARD IN BOMBAY

The Secretary to the Tariff Board has issued the following:

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., at 11 a.m. on Monday, November 26, in the office of the Board at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building.

Madras—The Hindu Social Reform League Madras, has received a telegram stating that Mr. Jayakar has consented to preside over the Calcutta session of the Indian National Social Conference.—A. P.

The Cochin correspondent of the Associated Press reports an explosion of gunpowder during a festival at Angamalee, killing one man on the spot and injuring two others. The gunpowder caught fire from a lighted beedi carelessly thrown about.—A. P.

CRISIS IN GERMAN STEEL INDUSTRY

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE PUT OFF

EMPLOYERS TO APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

LONDON, Nov. 25

Duisberg—The Steel "Barons" have lost their appeal to the Provincial Labour Court, that the arbitrators' award in the labour dispute in the iron and steel industry granting wage increase ranging from two to six pfennigs an hour; is illegal. Employers will now appeal to the Supreme Court at Leipzing. Thus another month is likely to elapse before the dispute is legally settled.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

BHAVNAGAR MOURNS LALAJI'S DEATH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 23.

Bhavnagar mourned the death of a National hero, Lalaji, by holding two public meetings, one in the Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Mr. Gulabrai Desai and the other by the youths of Bhavnagar. Many speakers gave the touching report of the work of Lalaji. Resolutions were also passed. But Bhavnagar ought to have followed the example of Porbandar where oaths were taken by many in the condolence meeting not to wear foreign clothes in memory of the deceased. Deeds and not words must be the guiding spirit of our meetings.

LINK BETWEEN GERMANY AND BHAVNAGAR.

It was only at Okha and Bedi in Kathiawad that we are getting direct steamer from the Continent. The Director of Commerce and Industry of Bhavnagar State has, at last, succeeded in making arrangements with the Hansa Line Co. to run regularly monthly steamer ssrvices between Antwerp and Bhavnagar. The freight for the cargo coming to Bhavnagar will be same as that of Bombay. This move of the Department will certainly give an impetus to the Bhavnagar trade. The Department has also announced to give all help in loading and unloading and other trade facilities.

CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Gopalji Odhavji Thakkar, an ex-President of the City Municipality and a sincere worker has issued a pamphlet giving his experience of the Municipal affairs. He has many bitter words to say. Members are very irregular in their attendance. More than half the members have attended less than 20 meetings out of 57. There are members who have attended general meetings only once or twice Their presence is noticed only at the time of election or so. Meeting in which important work as the passing of budget is to be gone through, is attended only by four members out of 35. He has also drawn the attention of the General Body to some 14 cases which are long pending and which require the careful searching inquiry which is sure to reveal many astonishing facts. Many unhidden irregularities will come to light. Many departments of the Municipality are very much mismanaged at present and receive the direct care of the members. In fine, he appeals to the public and the members in particular to take keen interest in the municipal affairs, to make good the opportunity given by the State to see that right men are elected and that selfishness plays no part in public body like the municipality.

SIR PRABHASHANKER PATTANI.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani is leaving England to-day and is expected in Bombay on the 7th December. I learn, he had to remain for about three weeks in the Nursing Home to recoup his health.

Davar's College of Commerce.

GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE RESULTS (1928).

D. COM. M.C. & L.C.C.

The Highest in India as usual.

In 'D.COM.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent more than all Indian Institutions put together.

In L.C.C. the largest number of passes, in largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book-keeping and Law forms to G.D.A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

Prospectus on application.

88, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR BOMBAY

DR. VIEGAS' PROPOSITION IN SENATE

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED TILL FEBRUARY

The Bombay University Senate on Saturday postponed consideration of the proposition, of Dr. A. G. Viegas regarding the founding of a College of Technology till February next, in view of that fact that Government has appointed a Committee to consider and report on the same subject.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"(1) That the Syndicate be requested to approach (i) the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for a grant for initial expenditure of Rs. 15 lacs, (ii) Government for an equal amount, and (iii) the public spirited citizens of Bombay for the same amount, thus making the total of Rs. 45 lacs which is the total initial expenditure estimated by the University Reform Committee, vide page 180, Chapter XVIII, Section III, for the foundation of a College of Technology in Bombay (Chapter XIII).

(2) That seeing that the Mill Industry of the Presidency will be immensely benefited by the establishment of a first grade Technological College, the various Joint Stock concerns, especially Cotton Mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad and Sholapur, be requested to make a contribution both for the initial expenditure as well as for the upkeep and maintenance of the College.

(3) That the Syndicate be requested to approach His Excellency the Governor and enlist his sympathy, support and influence for securing donations from merchant princes, millionaires and mill-owners of the whole of the Bombay Presidency and others.

(4) That the Managing and Controlling Authorities of the V. J. Technical Institute be approached with a view to their handing over the Institute with its funds and resources to the University for management, control and administration, the University undertaking to conduct the courses which are at present taught in the Institute and also others of University standard to raise it to a first grade Technological College teaching up to the standard for enabling the University to confer Degrees in the various subjects of Technology or if they are not agreeable to the proposal, Government be requested to negotiate with the authorities of the Institute to raise the Institute to a first grade Technological College and to affiliate it with the University, the present courses being at the same time conducted in the Institute.

(5) That as proposed by the University Reform Committee on page 180 (B), steps be thken to open a Technological Department of Applied Chemistry attached to the Royal Institute of Science, and at the same time, Government be approached with a view to repairing, renovating and adapting the old Back Bay Government Central Press Buildings for the location of all the Departments of the Technological College.

(6) That the Syndicate be requested to address the Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay with a view to each of them contributing half of the recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,50,000 estimated by the University Reform Committee (vide page 180 of the Committee's Report).

(7) That the excess of income from the enhanced University fees from candidates for the various University Examinations which now amounts to over Rs. 1,00,000 per year be utilized for making up any deficit of the recurring expenditure of the College in case the Government and the Bombay Municipality do not defray the whole of the recurring expenditure.

DR. VIEGAS' SPEECH.

In moving his proposition Dr. Viegas said:—I am quite conscious of the magnitude of the scheme, but however ambitious and costly it may seem, I think it will be agreed on all hands that the time has come when a definite move forward should be made without any further delay to give a concrete form to the ideas which have been expressed and reiterated in this House and outside for several years. And now that the University Reform Committee has formulated a definite scheme giving every possible detail financial and otherwise it behoves us not to waste any further time in giving a concrete form to the scheme. Moreover the New University Act contemplates postgraduate studies in Technology under the direct auspices of the University. No doubt these are hard times of trade depression but that fact should in no way discourauge us. These are the very times which demonstrate to us so vividly the need of this very useful institution—I mean a College of Technology—and bring home to us our past neglect in respect of it. Had we had a College of Technology in our midst, unemployment would not have been so great and we should certainly have added to the wealth and prosperity of the Presidency. We will appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this Presidency and especially of our Commercial and Industrial Magnates, we will get the best possible response.

UNIVERSITY OUT OF TOUCH WITH REALITIES.

Now-a-days we hear so much of poverty in India and of the need of industrial progress as one of the remedies. Agriculture can no longer be our sole support. Our national existence demands that India should turn her attention to the manufacture of goods from her own raw materials, instead of exporting them to foreign countries to get the goods made there for her. This we cannot do at present, owing partly to the apathy of Government and partly to that of the people themselves. Our University too should share the blame, as the education it imparts is too literary and turns out more clerks than real useful citizens. Ours salvation lies in the production of men trained in technical work of the highest order and of every variety—men who can bring about a revolution in the industrial life of the country. And this can only be done by an institution for which I now plead. All modern industrial countries have taken care to build up institutions for technical education which supply the right kind of workers for their industrial work. In this effort, the education authorities and the industrial leaders work hand in hand. This is true of England and Germany, of U.S.A. and Japan. There are such institutions in almost each industrial centre, e.g. in London, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, etc. There are institutions suitable to the needs of the industry in these centres.

This means that we shall have technical College not only in Bombay but also in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Sholapur and in all important industrial centres. What we find is that for a big province like ours, as large as a big European country, we have only a small technical institute—the V. J. Technical Institute, where only elementary work is done and which is not recognized by the University.

From the general to the concrete. Take our Cotton Industry. What great interest depend on it! 20 crores invested in Bombay only in 80 mills, perhaps as much in the rest of the Presidency chefly in Ahmedabad. The prosperity of Bombay and the Presidency depends on the Cotton Industry. It has a great future. We have abundant supplies of Cotton. We can improve its quality by better methods and we have a large home market. If we can expand the industry, we can do away with the loss now incurred in importing foreign goods.

But instead of expending, we have difficulties in maintaining the existing mills. Though they made large dividends of 40 per cent. during and immediately after the War they now make 2 or 3 per cent. and some are losers. We have keen competition both from Lancashire and Japan. And the industry has not succeeded in getting protection from the Government.

Both from the point of view of the immediate problem as well as the future growth of the industry, we need highly trained Indians—those who can undertake the technical work of the mills. There are so many intricate processes at each stage in the manufacture of cotton. Some are being followed by our own mills; others we are not able to imitate because do not have the right men.

SET THE BALL ROLLING.

I want the University to take the lead. I must appeal to the Government—the Municipality—and the public. It must not stand on ceremonies; but go abegging. But any such appeal must be preceded by action. The University must show its seriousness in the matter by making a small beginning say by a contribution of a lacs of rupees and set the ball in motion. Once the ball is set in motion it will roll on and we shall have a College of Technology shortly. Let the University say "Let there be a College of Technology and there will be one."

Principal K. R. Kanitker seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an amendment that the consideration of the proposition be adjourned till three months.

MR. MUNSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Munshi said Government had already appointed a Committee to consider the question of a College of Technology in relation to the University and the Institute of Science. He thought it would not be proper to the down the Senate with a particular formula by passing this resolution.

Mr. Bhaskerrao Mehta seconded the amendment.

Mr. F. B. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, supported the amendment and said Government did not resent any expression of opinion of the Senate but the resolution, if passed, would tie down the Government to a certain definite proposal.

Principal H. L. Hamil and Dr. K. G. Naik also supported the amendment.

Mr. Mirza Ali Khan suggested that the consideration of the question be adjourned until after the meeting of February 1929. Mr. K. M. Munshi accepted this suggestion as his amendment.

Prof. S. G. Sathe thought if a Committee was appointed it would have threshed out the question in consultation with the representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council.

Mr. M. C. Chagla opposed the amendment and said the Senate could consider the question in collaboration with the Committee appointed by the Government.

The amendment was put to vote at this stage and was carried by 29 votes against 19. The proposition thus stands adjourned till after the meeting of February.

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

SWEETMEATS FOR LAHORE POLICE

Two boys from the Reformatory School, Delhi, have made good their escape. The police are making inquiries in the matter.—("Tej.")

"Bhisham" states that the members of the Police force who had helped in keeping back the crowd on the day of arrival of the Commission in Lahore, have been given sweatmeats. This is the reward of according a savage treatment to the leaders. It is also learnt that Rs. 1,000 were spent on sweatmeats.—("Bande Mataram.")

"Pratap" of Cawnpore learns that Sachindranath Bakhshi, a convict in the Kakori case, has ben condemned to solitary confinement and that his condition is very grave. Prior to this he was beaten and insulted as a result of which he has gone on hunger strike.—("Tej.")

"Hamdard" writes: "The reaso s which had brought into being the Khilafat Committee, do not exist any longer. What is required now is that politics and religion should be separated from each other and agitation should be conducted on right lines. For religious matters we have the Jamiyat-e-Ulama-e-Hind and for political matters the Muslim League was formed long ago."—("Bande Mataram.")

Two Police constables have been dismissed for taking tips of two pice from each cartman crossing the Jamna Bridge, Delhi. This dismissal has caused a sensation in the Delhi Po lice.—("Tej.")

Fourteen shopkeepers of Lahore, both Hindus and Musalmans, have been recently fintd Rs. 30 each for adulterating "ghee" meant for sale.—(("Inqilab.")

In the course of a well-worded appeal headed "my last Appeal," Zafar-ul-Mulk, who is in charge of the finances of Maulana Mahommed Ali's paper "Hamdard," first refers to the new features introduced in the paper during the Maulana's absence and then says:—I do not want any fina cial aid from the subscribers. I simply request them to furnish fresh subscribers to the paper before Maulana Mahommed Ali arrives in Delhi, so that I may be able to convey to the Maulana the cheerful news that "Hamdard" is now able to stand on its own legs. This is not a difficult thing to achieve. I hope that lowers of "Hamdard's" pol ice will during this month try to secure a few hundred new subscribers for the paper.—("Hamdard.")

H. E. H. the Nizam visited the Old Fort yesterday (7th instant) and studiously inspected the mosque built by Sher Shah.—("Nizam Gazette.")

"Haqiqat" of Lucknow learns that Mis Jaht, editor of "Hamdam," Lucknow, has resigned and that Mr. Nasrullah has been appointed in his place. Mir Jalib was the very spirit of "Hamdam" and was connected with him since the inception of the paper. The Muslim public of Lucknow in particular and that of the whole province in general will be grieved to learn about his resignation. We shall refer to Mir Jalib's services in detail after the news is confirmed by him.

"Al-Mogattam" writes:—Thirteen hundred motor-drivers of Beirut have gone on strike, for the Petrol Company is thinking of increasing the prices of petrol and other things.—("Hamdard.")

17th of November has been declared a general holiday throughout Bhopal in view of the arrival of H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal.—("Jasida-e-Bhopal.")

The 12th of November was declared a public holiday in Bhopal in view of the Solar eclipse.—("Jarida-e-Bhopal.")

"THIN END OF THE WEDGE"

AMERICAN CINEMA ENTERPRISE IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As I have been in touch for a long time with the Cinema business of Bombay, I make bold to give my honest views on the subject of foreign invasion of Indian Cinema Trade and hope they will appeal to all patriotic Indians, who, like myself, wish that the Cinema trade of India may live, and grow unhampered by foreign competitors.

It is now an open secret that several big American Cinema concerns have sent out their Agents to India to explore the possibilities of wresting the Cinema trade from the hands of the Indian, especially the Exhibition branch of the same. Their plan of executing their idea could be easily imagined and explained. The first step of their great project is to buy or build Cinema Theatres in India with the object of exhibiting their own pictures, each company exhibiting its own productions in its own Theatres. Now, it can be easily believed that with a huge capital at their back and with superb organising skill and long experience of the Trade, those American Cinema Corporations will soon succeed in ousting the Indian Exhibitors from the field and the large Indian capital invested in the Trade will be all swept away. Having succeeded in introducing this "thin end of the wedge" they will go one step further and secure the film making business of India and will soon have the Indian owners of our studios at their mees. This spells a really grave situation which all Indian Cinema Traders have to seriously consider, because it threatens the very existence of our Trade!

Mr. Chamberlain of the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer India Ld. has said in his interview to the "Times of India". "We positively will not run theatres in India; we positively will not produce in India". If so [illegible] we could entirely rely on their word then their intention of opening their Offices in India, all in a group, remains inexplicable. A bold denial to-day might melt down to-morrow into a srtong desire. As time changes our ideas change also; and then Mr. Chamberlain perhaps will not held himself responsible for his utterances to-day:

It is true that the Universal Pictures Corporation have their Office in Bombay for the last ten years for the purposes of distributing their stock. But it is within pubic knowledge that some two years ago, the same Universal Pictures Corporation signed an agreement to run the "Precious Cinema" of Bombay thus securing a theatre for the exhibition of Universal Pictures. This little incident helps to give one a correct idea of their real object and convincingly shows that their plea of all "Innocence" in only just opening their offices in India is nothing but a thin veil to hide their real intention of capturing the Indian Cinema Trade.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee visualising the possibility of a Foreign control of the Indian Film Industry in its report remarked:—

"Should such an occasion arise or be likely to arise when Non-Indians threaten to acquire interests in any Branch of this industry or Trade to any large extent, the Government should arm themselves with legislative powers to exclude such concerns from operating in this country."

Now, as shown above, there is reason for believing that an invasion of Film Trade of India is contemplated and unless efficacious action by Logislation is taken, Indian exhibitors will soon find themselves in a sad plight and one more industry will go out of the hands of the Indians.—Yours, etc.

"DANGER SIGNAL".

Ahmedabad.—Lady Tanumati Chinubhai opened a gymnasium for ladies here this evening when girls performed various physical exercises including the flourishing of lathis.—A. P.

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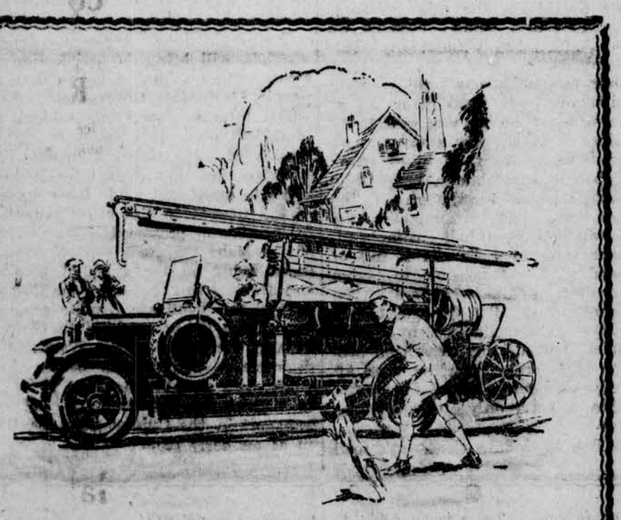

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BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

on behalf of the State whatever demand it was thought politic or desirable to make. The declaration of the Famine Commissioners, that by immemorial and unquestioned prescription, the Government is entitled to receive from the Occupier of the Land, whatever portion it required of the Surplus Profit left after defraying the expenses of cultivation, was the first and foremost authoritative assertion of this theory, and the policy adopted by executive orders, and Rules, (purporting to be issued under the Land Revenue Code, but which were not in strict consenance with, but practically in contravention of, the spirit of Law as contained in the Code of 1879 itself) at the revision settlements that have taken place since the first Survey, has tended in the same direction. In fact the Hon. the Finance Member, Mr. P. R. Cadel, while speaking on the debate on the Resolution of Mr. R. G. Pradhan in the Bombay Legislative Council on 15th March 1924 said:—

"It cannot be denied that the Land belongs to the State and that its possession forms one of the most valuable assets, from the proceeds of which the administration is carried on. The State Ownership of Land is not a System introduced by the British by a stroke of bureaucratic pen. It dates from the most ancient Historical times."

(Bombay Legis. Council Debates, Feb.-Mar. 1924. PP. 1303-4).

OFFICIAL'S NEW ATTEMPT.

The Government Reso. No. 1790|24 of 13th May 1927 on the Report of the Land Revenue Assessement Committee also follows the policy thus enunciated by the Executive Officers of Government holding more or loss the same views, as is apparant by emphasising the fact that it omits in practice and its principles are to be embodied in a Law and they attempt to take support for this view from the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations in which the word "existing" does not occur at all but instead there is the word "Main." It is no wonder, therefore, that the present Bill seeks to impose the present practice observed by many Executive Officers, and gives complete go-by to the opinions expressed by the Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council in the Debate: Resolution of March 1928 and the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and even sets at nought the views embodied in the Majority Report of that Committee. It is therefore necessary to examine whether this practice of regarding the State demand from Land as unlimited is consistent with either the techings of History or the weighty opinions and instructions of the British Statesmen or the Law as it stands and last, but not least, the dictates of natural justice and sound Policy to be followed by a civilised Government.

INCONSISTENT WITH LAW.

As an illustration of how the practice introduced by Survey, Settlement and Revenue Officers, 'is inconsistent with' the provisions of Law, the adoption of the rental basis, in recent revision settlements may be mentioned as the latest. For it is on this so-called practice, that the principle underlying the amendment of Section 10, Bombay Land revenue Code viz., the right of the State to take 50 P.C. of the rental value as its assessment, is based and this is expressly mentioned in the objects and reasons. The provisions of the present Land Revenue Code however do not warrant this, the word therein used being "Profits of Agriculture" and not rental value. (Vide end of note on Cl. 2.) Again in 1928 when one Member, speaking on Mr. Jog's resolution which entered a protest against the Government Reso of May 1927, and that Gobernment want to establish the State Ownership. The Settlement Commissioner referring to this point in reply, instead of conceding the principle of peasant proprietorship, said "As to the vexed question of the State Ownership of the Land, I cannot say anything on that subject on the present occasion. But there is a great deal to be said on the subject. "If it is a question that the Bombay Government is not the Owner of the Land, then I will ask Non-Official Members especially the Legal profession, to bear carefully in mind that the moment that they bring in the Ownership of the State, they tear up and destroy all the Titles of all the Inamdars and Jahagirdars, Saranjamdars and Chiefs in the Presidency."

AMBIGUOUS STATEMENT.

It is difficult to understand what this ambiguous statement means? The Jahagirdars, Inamdars and Chiefs are Owners of the Royal Share of the Revenue, unless at the safe time of their Grants the Lands were waste or Sheri, i. e. Crown Lands under private cultivation or 'Gat Kuli' (Deserted Land) in which case, of course, the State could convey to the Grantees the Soil. How could the Doctrine of Peasant Proprietorship deprive all the Inamdars and others of all their Titles which ordinarily are to the Royal share of the Revenue except in certain cases mentioned above? They will and must stand in the shoes of Government. Obviously Mr. Anderson's implication is that if State-Ownership to land is denied, the Inamdar's rights will be jeopardised and he wants the Members to bear this in mind and to dissuade them from enunciating the Doctorine, of peasant Proprietorship; but such tactics are not likely to deceive any one.

OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.

It the Mihashi of Occupency rights have vested in the peasant at the time of the Inamdars grant, the latter cannot be the owner of the soil, but only of the Royal share of the Revenue. This is a well recognized position under the Law and High Court Decisions. It is only when, as stated above, there was no 'Hakdar' on the Land, that the Inamdar can make the most of his rights and thus get to the right to the Soil itself. The expression 'Kheris Hakdar Karun' (excluding the rights of holders) is a well-known phrase which occurs in every Sanad granted by the Crown. In the case of such Occupancy rights already vested in the holder as occupant, the Inamdar gets nothing but the assessment. It is only when the holder is a Permanent Tenant (and not occupant) by virtue of Section 83 of the Land Revenue Code, that the Inamdar gets a right of enhancement of rent by Usage etc., If this distinction between a Mirashidar (occupant) and a permanent tenant under Section 83 of the Land Revenue Code is clearly understood, then there is no fear or danger to the rights of Inamdar as well as those of the peasant Occupant and the Members need not be frightened in the way the Settlement Commissioner tries to do. The whole subject is discussed at length in the earliest well-known case of 'Vyakunta Vs. Government of Bombay, reported in 12 Bombay High Court Reports P. I. and subsequently in various other Cases decided by the High Court of Bombay.

The ancient Textbook of Manu and his Comentator Kalak Bhatta affirm the Ownership of the Cultivator by laying down cultivated land to be the property of him who cut away the wood, or who cleared and tilled it.. (Manava-Dharma Shastra VII 130, 131, 132, with the Glass of Kaluka Bhatt and Chapter IX Verse 44.) The Vyavahar Mayukh which is a high authority on Hindu Law in Bombay supports the same biew. "The property in each Village, house. . . . belongs to the holdr of the soil or other property. The Revenue only is to be taken by the Prince." (Vyahar Mayukh Chap. IV Sec. I page 8.) This is what the Lawgivers wrote and it is what they found existing and fully established and this accounts for the absence of Express Texts in Hindu Law Books conferring upon the ryats property in land, though the existance of such property under a variety of term and for a variety of purpose is alluded to in every page. Mirashi Tenures, P. 307 Note 92).

(To Be Continued).

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT, A SUGGESTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the ensuing Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, I wish to make a suggestion, which you will kindly publish in your esteemed paper. My idea is that after the final match of the tournament is over, the tournament should close with a last match between the Champions and the Rest.

I hope such a match will add to the interest of the game. In the realm of sports we have no such communal elements as we have in politics and yet there are some who do not like the idea of cricket matches being played on communal line. The Champions v The Rest match will provide a good opportunity for promoting co-operation and good-will between three leading communities, apart from its sporting interest.

I think there is time enough for the different Gymkhanas to think over the matter, and if it be found possible this match may be included in the forth coming tournament.—Yours, etc.,

"CRICKETER."

VISNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE

The eighth session of the Visnagara Nagar Conference will be held at Muttra on the 25th and 26th December at which Rai Saheb Manilal Dayaram Mehta one of the prominent and very experienced leaders of the community a resident of Visnagar proper and now working as Traffic Superintendent in the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway, Baroda has kindly consented to preside.

The Reception Committee is also inviting for a list of questions that the members desire to be discussed at the Conference and those that do not receive such letters are desirous of having any important questions to be placed before the Conference are requested to send them to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Visnagara Nagar Conference, Muttra, or Mr. Girdharlal, General Secretary, Gorbunder Road, Santa Cruz.

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BOMBAY, MONDAY NOVEMBER 26 1928

DO FINANCIERS MAKE WAR?

The Power of the Rothschilds

(BY THE RT. HON. PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P.

About six months ago there appeared an English translation of a German work, which had been published last year, dealing with the fascinating romance of the House of Rothschild. This volume carried the history of this powerful family down to 1830. That work was given the title of "The Rise of the House of Rothschild."

An English translation of the second volume has just been published. Dealing as it does with the influence which this great family of international bankers exercised during the nineteenth century upon the political events of Europe, this new work is appropriately entitled "The Reign of the House of Rothschild."

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS.

There is not in the history of private enterprise anything comparable to the rise, the success, the influence, the wealth, and the political and social prestige of this Jewish family, whose fortunes were founded by a bumble antique dealer and money-changer in the Frankfort Ghetto a century and a half ago.

The wealth of this family has become proverbial in every country in Europe. "As rich as the Rothschilds" is the modern expression of the fabled riches of Croesus.

A modern banker has said, "Finance is the arbiter of the world's destinies." It is not the men whose names figure prominently in political records who really shape the course of world events. Behind the scenes, controlling Governments, dictating to statesmen, shaping international policy, often determining the question of peace and war, are the men who hold the financial resources of the world.

As Count Corti, the Austrian author of these volumes, truly says, historians of special periods have laid stress on many and various aspects of the period under review, but they have neglected to appraise the important influence of financiers upon the politics of the period. Kings, statesmen, and politicians fill the stage of history, but the hidden hand of international money-lender is never allowed to obtrude upon the scene.

The explanation of this is no doubt the fact that the great influence which the international bankers exercise upon political policy is usually carried out in secrecy. Serious international difficulties might be created if financial influence were known to be employed on behalf of one country and against the interests of another.

The purpose of this second volume of Count Corti's work is to repair the omission of the historians, and to trace the Pan-European importance of the House of Rothschild during the nineteenth century.

FINANCIAL DICTATORS.

The writer has evidently had access to a vast amount of material. The Rothschilds have always been extremely reticent about disclosing information about their business affairs, and the material which Count Corti has collected has been obtained from other sources.

From somewhere he has managed to secure copies of letters written by the Brothers Rothschild, and detailed reports, of interviews with kings and statesmen on matters of international policy. These disclose the intimate relations which existed between political rulers and the financial dictators of Europe in every internatonal crisis of the last century.

The writer of this work is repeatedly at pains to protest his perfect impartiality, but there are times when the reader must feel that he is rather unjust in his interpretation of he movves which prompted the Rothschilds to take a certain line and to influence political rulers to adopt a particular policy.

It is, of course, quite true that the Rothschilds were primarily concerned with building up the fortune of their own House, but there is little or nothing in the disclosures of these volumes to justify the conclusion that these five brothers were other than honourable men who, while always looking after their own interests, were not indifferent to the welfare of Europe.

The motto of the House of Rothschild is "Concordia, Intergritas, Industria." It must be admitted that the House of Rothschild has lived up to that motto. Such a vast business could never have been built up, and its high prestige maintained, over several generations if it had not been conducted with integrity and industry.

The industry of the five sons of founder of the House was simply prodigious. Their lives were a literal fulfilment of the Hebrew proverb, "Seest thou a a man diligent in business? he shall stand before kings."

At the time when the story opens in this new volume, namely in 1830, the Rothschilds had firmly established their position as the bankers of the Great Powers of Europe. They had amassed enormous wealth in the years following the French Revolution, and were in a position to assist with loans out of their own resources the States which had been impoverished by the long wars.

WAR AND FINANCIERS.

The greatest test of the stability of the House, and of the skill of its directors in weathering a storm, came with the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1830. The Rothschilds held an enormous quantity of loan certificates on advances to Austria and France, and the threat of war between these two countries placed the House in an exceedingly dangerous position. The story of the courage and skill with which they faced this crisis is told by Count Corti. It is a long and intricate tale, but the outcome of the crisis was that the House was saved, and it came through with enhanced stability and increased prestige.

There is an impression abroad that financiers make war. It is a sheer delusion. Capitalists often do, but financiers never deliberately do that. Wars are wholly against their interests. Throughout the whole history of the Rothschilds, as related in this volume, they were always working to avoid war.

In every one of the European crises of the last century the Rothschilds were always behind the scenes, bringing their powerful influence to bear to avert a threatened outbreak of war, and it is related how, in many such crises, their action smoothed over the difficulties.

The Rothschilds had, during the early and middle parts of last century, branches of the House in Lonon, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Naples, each in charge of one of the brothers. At each of these capitals the representative of the House was in close touch with the King and Ministers, and in this way all the branches were kept constantly informed of the political presition in the several capitals. By this means the Rothschilds were better aware of the exact international situation than were any one of the Foreign Embassies. This wide knowledge was turned by them into effective use in promoting their policy of peace.

Every word that any of the Rothschilds wrote revealed how anxiously they were constantly endeovouring to do everything possible to maintain peace, as they were always anxious about their great undertakings and financial commitments. They watched the political situation as they would a barometer, reporting to one another every oscillation of the needle.

BOON TO HUMANITY.

Commenting upon the influence of the Rothschilds in the critical period between 1830 and 1840 Count Corti writes:—

The previous ten years had seen three highly critical problems arise, each of which brought Europe to the verge of a devastating war. On each occasion the House of Rothschild had seen the policy of peace triumph, that policy which was so absolutely essential to the maintenance and preservation of their enormous wealth. It was not surprising that their self-confidence, as well as their property, continued to increase to a prodigious degree.

If in pursuit of their own interests the Rothschilds worked to maintain European peace, and succeeded in doing so, as indeed they so often did, they conferred also an inestimable boon on humanity.

The Rothschilds did not always put their financial interests before other desires. The Jewish race owes an incalculable debt to them for the influence they have exercised, through their financial power, to improve the lot of their co-religionists in every country where they were the objects of persecution. It was the settled policy of the House to refuse to take up loans for States which treated the Jews badly.

The financial business of the House has been by no means confined to promoting loans for States, great and small. In the middle of the last century the Rothschilds took the leading part in financing the building of European railways and the establishment of great steamship transport lines.

The accessible material which would throw light on the influence of the Rothschilds since the beginning of the present century is scanty. That the House still exercises considerable international influence is undoubted, but it is not comparable with the unique power it swayed in the last century.

New competitors have arisen. The vast financial resources of new continents have begun to control or influence international policy. It is doubtful if the new financial interests are an improvement on the old.

The old House of Rothschild has been dismembered. Its former unity between London, Paris, Vienna, Italy, and Berlin does not now exist. The branches of the family in different countries have become citizens of the respective countries.

But whatever the future of this great family may be its past will always stand out as one of the world's greatest romances, and will be an undying memorial, not only to the industry, the capacity, and the integrity of the men who made the House of Rothschild, but to the great race to which they belonged.

—"John O'London's Weekly."

MAKING THE "NEW GERMANY"

How Sport Unifies A Nation

"No mollycoddle ever made history." This remark, made to me by President Hindenburg, summarises his faith in athletics as a substitute for military training to keep Germany fit. Just as Krupps, the big armament makers, turned their guns and torpedoes into ploughshares, so Germany now forges her swords into dumb-bells.

Hindenburg's appearance does not belie his statement. Like the guarled oaks of his native forest, Hindenburg at fourscore looks his age. But fourscore is not old for an oak.

Tall and straight, Paul von Beneckendroff und Hindenburg at eighty resembles the colossal image of himself ereated in Berlin during the War. Standing at his desk in the Wilhelmstrasse, he seemed to dwarf the room.

"Mens sana in corpore sano". He hurled the Latin phrase at me. "A sound mind in a sound body". This and another Latin proverb, "Ora et Labora" —"Pray and work"—comprise Hindenburg's creed, his philosophy of life. Thus writes George Sylvester Viereck in "Answers".

WHAT THE ARMY TAUGHT.

Dr. Meissner," President Hindenburg remarked, turning to a high official attached to his staff, "will you give me a copy of my life?" The book was found, and Hindenburg quickly turned the pages in which he discussed the army, not as an implement of military might, but as a powerful factor in moral and physical hygiene.

"Thousands and thousands of men," President Hindenburg reiterated, "learnned under the influence of the old German Army what they were capable of, not only in the way of physical training, but in the way of spiritual and mental culture. The old German Army taugh them self-confidence and the best way to master their own powers. It imparted to them a sense of their capacity that remained with them all through life.

"The army educated both the young officer and the raw recruit, and strengthened their impulse towards concerted effort, mass action, organised endeavour. It was at work in the national government and in the laboratory of science. It dominated commerce and industry. It formed the spirit of Germany's technical training as well as that of her labouring masses. It was equally conspicuous in industry and in agriculture.

"Germany's political and economic regeneration dependeded, in my ovinion, upon restoring the great school of organisation and esort which disappeared with the army. It was not a militany, but an educational problem to me. Let us speedily create, I urged, a fresh training-school, new means of education. If we fail in this, if we presist in our careless, inadequate cultivation of the spiritual and moral and physical life of our people, we will exhaust the very springs of our national existence; we will bring the foundations of our government to futility and frustration."

Germany's aptitude for organised effort seized upon physical culture as the only means of salvation. "The Germans," President Hindenburg pointed out to me, "were the first to adopt compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, invalidism, and superannuation. Likewise, Germany is the first great country to make physical culture the business of the State."

President Hindenburg himself sets an example to the German people. He spends an hour or two walking every day. A special feature of his daily routine throughout life has been the circumstance that at midday—after what is called "second breakfast"—he is in the habit of sleeping soundly. For this purpose he lies down in bed to get as complete rest as possible.

This habit he has clung to even in his administration as President. It is a reason, he thinks, why he has preserved his physical capacity so completely.

A NATION OF ATHLETES.

Because of his interest in popular sports, Hindenburg insists on receiving detailed reports dealing with the progress of physical culture in Germany. He entrusts his plans for making Germany a nation of athletes to Dr. Theodor Lewald.

"Talk to Lewald," the President said to me. "He can tell you exactly what we are doing."

Dr. Lewald, appearing in response to the President's summons, elaborated to me in detail Germany's policy in the realm of physical culture. Lewald is the President of the Federal Committee of Physical Culture.

The committee has grown out of the committee sponsoring Germany's particiipation in the Olympic Games. It was founded in 1895. It embraces to-day over 30,000 separate organisations and more than 4,000,000 members. The central and State governments are represented on its board.

"Vital statistics," Dr. Lewald assured me, while President Hindenburg listened attentively, "afforded a distressing picture of the health of the German people. It had deteriorated. So we asked the Reichstag and the big business men to help us in building uv a healthier and more vigorous population.

STARTING THE SPORT FORUM.

"We succeeded in raising funds. We established a High School of Physical Culture to train teachers, and a huge stadium in Berlin. Out of this developed the Sport Forum, a much more ambitious attempt to organise the entire movement on a nation-wide scale.

"Every student of the High School of Physical Culture must practise every form of athletics. He must also select some form of gymnastics or sport in which he must attain great proficiency."

President Hindenburg, who had busied himself with his correspondence, here interjected another remark: "We strive to promote harmonions development of the entire body. My experience in the army proved to me that over-specialisation is a source of weakness rather than of strength."

Then he turned once more to his work, consulting now with Dr. Meissner, now looking carefully ober a large file of letters. It was evident that he read every line of the material before him. Hindenburg at eighty can still attend to his correspondence, consult with his aide, and keep one ear open to follow a conversation which interests him.

"The student body is physically measured and tested at least twice during each term," said Dr. Lewald. "Investigations are conducted into the physical effects of any one sport—football, swimming, or fencing. There is an effort to ascertain just what the reactions of the physical organism ought to be in a state of health."

SPORT NOT A BUSINESS.

"You do not neglect the mental state of your pupils, do you?" broke in Hindenburg. "In my experience as a soldier I found that the mental condition is as important as the physical condition. At times it is even more important."

"Of course not, Mr. President," Lewald replied. "Mental states are not overlooked. Psychological factors are taken into account."

"Have you organised games on a large scale, like our football or boxing matches?" I inquired.

"We have games, but," Dr. Lewald remarked, "they are not commercialised. Experiments with the business side of sports show a tendency to warp it from its proper function. The production of men and women in the best health cannot be turned into business for pecuniary profit.

"Of late," Dr. Lewald went on to say, "we concentrate on the Sport Forum. The Sport Forum symbolises the organic development of the whole physical culture idea. It will become, in a sense, a university of physical culture."

HINDENBURG'S NEW LINE.

"Sport," the President here observed, "unifies our nation."

"Yes," Lewald went on; "on the Sport Forum we forget our political differences. However, Mr. President," he remarked, "I would like to emphasise the international as well as the national aspect of physical culture.

"Physical culture is among the most practical means of promoting mutual understanding among the nations."

"We hope Germany's efforts will reduce not only her own mortality rates," Hindenburg said, "but that they will help her to diminish the various diseases that scourge the world. If our expectations are realised, no government in the world will fail to profit by our experience."

President Hindenburg rose. We shook hands.

Paul von Beneckendorff and Hindenburg is the symbol of both the old and the new Germany. A Monarchist, he is able to adjust himself to the Republic; a militarist, he accepts universal physical culture in place of universal military service. So, at eighty, he is still making history.

ROADS IN GUJARAT

Need Urgent Improvements

(BY THE THAKOR SAHEB OF AMOD)

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the attention of the Government of India has been directed to one of the most important problems, i.e., road transports, and that the Jayakar Committee appointed to investigate the ways and means of improving the roads of India has submitted its report. The report contains striking suggestions and though one is bound to differ on one point or another, one cannot but accept that if all that is suggested by the Report be carried out by the Government, the condition of the road transport in India would be much improved.

I had an idea to go by motor from Amod to Ahmedabad and back, with a view to study the condition of roads in this part of Gujarat. The Agricultural Show having provided an opportunity, we left, Amod in four motor cars on the 15th instant at 6-15 a.m. The first six miles from Amod to Jambusar is the Provincial Road and there is the District Local Board Road from Jambusar to Hasar Road both in good condition. But then from Hasar Road there is a Nel road over heavy Goreeta soil till we reach near Baroda when we find about four miles of pucca road. From Baroda to Vasad there is strip of six miles of good road but one has again to go over the country road till we reach River Mahi.

It was about 11-45 a.m. the river was to be crossed. We were near the Vasad Railway bridge where water is not very deep (say about 3' deep). But there being not enough and satisfactory means of transporting the motor cars across the river it took nearly 6 hours to go on the other side

A contract is given to carry passengers to the other side of the river but the management is not satisfactory. Labour is very scare and dear (we having paid Rs. 26 for 4 cars.)

One must admit that the condition of roads in the Kaira District is distinctly superior to that in the other districts and fast driving being possible we reached Ahmedabad without any further incidents.

On our return journey we were advised to cross the Mahi River near Bavalia where a bridge was said to be maintained in the dry seasons, we reached Savalia, about 80 miles from Ahmedabad in three hours, but then our troubles began, for though the monsoon was long since over, the bridge was not even half completed. The rvier Mahi near Savalia is full of rocks and it is not possible to cross the river even in carts, what to say then about motor cars? But for the timely and valuable aid rendered by the Pali Malek it would not have been possible for us to cross the river at all. After nearly six hours of hard labour we were able to carry only one car across the river.

From Pali to Godhra there is a road but only in name. The only thing to show the traveller that he is going on a road and not in a desert is the regular sight of the milestones at intervals. Otherwise there is nothing but heaps of sand and stones.

As we had enough experience of the roads in Gujarat, south of the Mahi on our journey to and from Ahmedabad we made up our minds to go by the railway and so we brought our motor tour to a close at Godhra. We were informed that there was a good road from Godhra to Baroda via Halol but what we had seen between Pali and Godhra had given us sufficient idea of what the kind of roads in the Godhra district.

We had found that though the actual journey from Amod to Ahmedabad takes only nearly seven hours the time spent in crossing the river Mahi is not less than six hours, which fact shows that there is an urgent necessity to build a Pukka bridge over the river Mahi if road communication between the Broach and Kaira districts is to be opened up and encouraged. There is not much water in the rivers in Gujarat barring the monsoon period excepting the river Nurbudda. Corrugated iron pipes or Hume pipes bridges may be constructed over streams and Nalas with advantage.

The British have hardly built any trunk roads as the Moguls did in the past. No serious efforts have been made to connect the big cities of India with Gujarat or even to connect the big cities in Gujarat with one another. Though the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company very recently built new railway bridges over the rivers Mahi and Tapti it was not deemed proper to buy up the old railway bridges to carry the provincial roads.

We find that in the Northern India the railway bridges also carry the provincial roads and if that system be adopted in Gujarat it will very nearly solve the problem of crossing the rivers.

Communications between different districts will bring in satisfaction and create good-will in the hearts of the people towards Government. Trade will improve and the exchange of ideas will serve as a break to the masses of some districts turning extremists for they will have opportunities to know and study the conditions of the masses in the other districts. As it exists at present the people north of the Mahi are quite separated from those living on the south of the river and those living between the Nurbudda and the Tapti are quite separated from those living north of the Nurbudda and the south of the Tapti. It is desirable to bring these people into touch with one another and if it be so than the improvement of road transport in the Gujarat must be taken up at an early date.

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